

Owen call for coalition deal turned down

Hattersley, Ashdown deride 'desperation'

● Dr Owen called for a coalition to end Thatcher rule, denouncing her creation of an "upstairs, downstairs" society
● Mr Hattersley, for Labour, dismissed the appeal. He derided Dr Owen as a man in search of a party to lead
● Mr Paddy Ashdown, of the SDP, said the call for electoral deal smacked of desperation
● Dr Owen won a four-minute ovation, but doubts grew whether his party will survive until this time next year

By Robin Oakley, Political Editor

Dr David Owen yesterday appealed to other opposition parties to join him in stitching together a coalition to defeat the Thatcher government, but found no takers for pacts or deals.

The Social Democratic Party leader told his party conference in Torquay: "We can't do it alone but they can't do it alone either - none of them".

He spent much of his speech attacking Mrs Margaret Thatcher for creating an "upstairs, downstairs" society, deriding her enthusiasm for Victorian values.

The SDP leader took the political risk of seeking to inspire his rank and file

around the kind of constitutional issue which it is particularly difficult to sell on the doorstep.

He urged them to crusade as others had done in the past for the extension of the franchise or votes for women, suggesting that the Social and Liberal Democrats had abandoned the field of electoral reform.

He aired the thought: "What a massive transformation it would be if the Labour Party could accept proportional representation, if we hammered out a common programme".

Mr Roy Hattersley, Labour's deputy leader, responded rapidly: "I am certainly not prepared to work with him, nor is the Labour Party as a whole. David Owen does not believe in the basic principles of socialism".

He called Dr Owen "a man in search of a party to lead".

Mr Paddy Ashdown, the SDP leader, said that Dr Owen's appeals for electoral deals smacked of desperation.

Speaking on BBC Radio, he said: "David Owen is a bit like the young man who killed off both his parents and then wanted us to have sympathy for him because he was an orphan".

Dr Owen won a four-minute ovation when he rallied his uncertain party around the SDP core issues of security, democracy and prosperity.

He told them: "This party is alive and kicking: we are too young to die". He claimed that the SDP was a "full-fledged party" with something unique to contribute.

Signalling his willingness to deal with anyone, he refused to attack those who had preferred merger with the Liberals, saying that there were many like-minded people in the SDP.

Seeking to build a third force, he made a pitch for the 44 MPs in the Commons who belong neither to the Labour nor Conservative parties, saying that they all had a vested interest in constitutional is-

ssues. "It is extremely important that we talk to all small parties".

But it was noticeable that Dr Owen, who has been making warmer noises about the Labour Party of late, devoted much of his speech to the attack on Mrs Thatcher.

He accused her of being the most partisan prime minister Britain had seen, handing out more favours of political patronage than Lloyd George.

"She has used the power of office to entrench a government in a way which is a disgrace".

"The money which has been invested in advertising Tory policies - your money, taxpayers' money - has flouted every single one of the conventions of the impartiality of the Civil Service and the impartiality of public finance".

The SDP leader, who has been at pains this week to deny that he is taking his party to the right, said: "I am fed up with lectures on morality from the Tories. We want a few less moral tracts and a few more generous acts".

He accused the Prime Minister of having a "pathological dislike" for the health service and said that the Government had only held back from dismantling it because Mrs Thatcher had discovered that moving to an American-style insurance system would cost the Exchequer more.

He excoriated the Conservatives' skin-deep internationalism which he said did not extend to South Africa's blacks.

In contrast, Dr Owen praised the Labour Party's "complete and absolute U-turn" on Europe, though he did say that the Conservative government only dominated British politics because the Labour Party was "awful" and the centre "after the urge to merge" was in a mess.

On the SDP's own policies, Dr Owen said that no one could hope to challenge the Thatcher government unless they were unflinching in the defence of Britain.

Nor could there be an effective challenge without championing the social market.

Continued on page 24, col 6

Moorhouse's touch of gold



Victory by a touch: Adrian Moorhouse, of Britain, acclaims his win - by 100th of a second - in the 100 metres breaststroke final in Seoul. His next objective, apart from the 200 metres on Friday, is to break the world record. Olympic reports, pages 46 to 48

Hundreds dead as Burmese Army moves to crush revolt

From Neil Kelly, Bangkok

Sporadic shooting continued to be heard in the Burmese capital, Rangoon, last night after 24 hours of savage street clashes in which hundreds of people demonstrated against Sunday's military coup.

Most of the casualties were reported killed by heavily-armed government troops.

One Western diplomat estimated that the death toll was about 400, many of them students, but this could not be confirmed. Most of the casualties were unarmed civilians, but 20 or more soldiers also died, some in hand-to-hand combat in the streets. A number of soldiers were beheaded.

There were also unconfirmed reports that monks and students had taken over a police station last night and that troops were trying to retake it.

The new military junta, led by General Saw Maung, the Army Chief of Staff and Defence Minister, later issued a statement saying 54 people had been killed in the latest street battles.

But an experienced diplomat who arrived at accurate figures in earlier clashes said that about 400 people had died in Rangoon on Sunday night and yesterday.

He said more casualties occurred when soldiers shot dead demonstrators in Mandalay and other cities. But there is little information

about the situation outside Rangoon because communications are in chaos.

Several thousand people have died since the campaign to end one-party rule began six months ago, but witnesses said that the savagery of yesterday's clashes exceeded anything that had gone before.

"Everyone was shocked when the soldiers opened up with prolonged bursts of automatic fire without warning," said one Western diplomat from Rangoon, while adding

Photograph 8

that some demonstrators also behaved with unprecedented violence. Their demeanour was ferocious and they struck out wildly with swords, spears and other crude weapons. They also threw petrol bombs, he said.

In places, Buddhist monks surrounded the soldiers in an attempt to stop them using their weapons. Many of the dead and injured were monks and students, both men and women.

Local people dragged the dead and injured into their houses.

Many casualties occurred outside the American Embassy which has become a focal point for demonstrators.

"It is staggering that the Army is prepared to be so violent

Continued on page 24, col 2

Armenians strike after weekend of violence

Moscow (AFP) - Strikes gripped several Armenian towns yesterday, and protesters ringed the Supreme Soviet in Yerevan, the capital, after weekend ethnic violence in Azerbaijan left 28 Armenians injured, Armenian sources said.

Tass confirmed 25 wounded in the clashes between Armenians and Azerbaijanis in the disputed enclave of Nagorno-Karabakh in the southern Soviet republic of Azerbaijan.

It was the first official Soviet reference to violence in the territory on Saturday and Sunday.

Tass said 17 of the 25 people hurt on Sunday were in hospital. It did not say whether the injured were ethnic Armenians or Azerbaijanis, but said members of both groups had requested medical treatment.

In the most serious incident, 17 Armenian students were wounded when Azerbaijanis opened fire on a bus.

Yerevan was paralyzed by a general strike yesterday, and demonstrators surrounded the

Supreme Soviet, or parliament, demanding an emergency session today to reconsider transferring Nagorno-Karabakh to Armenia.

Mr Ambatsour Galastian, a member of the Karabakh Committee, spearheading the Armenian campaign for the territorial transfer, said the President of the Supreme Soviet, Mr G. Vaskanian, was

boobyed by a crowd in central Yerevan when he said parliament could not call a special meeting so soon.

Despite a July 12 vote by the Nagorno-Karabakh Soviet in favour of the transfer, Moscow firmly rejected the demand six days later, amid a spate of protests and mass demonstrations in Armenia.

Leaders of the Karabakh Committee said at a rally in Yerevan yesterday that the Kremlin's decision had failed to guarantee the security of Armenians in Nagorno-Karabakh and had even raised ethnic tension there. Mr Galastian said by telephone

from Yerevan.

He added that 11 Armenians were injured on Sunday and 17 others on Saturday when clashes erupted between Azerbaijanis and Armenians outside Stepanakert, the main town of Nagorno-Karabakh.

Mr Igor Muradian, an Armenian nationalist contacted by telephone in Yerevan, said 17 Armenians were wounded, three seriously, when Azerbaijanis opened fire on a convoy bringing supplies to Armenian refugees in Stepanakert on Saturday.

The violence triggered two days of mass demonstrations in Armenia. Thirty thousand people gathered in Yerevan's Opera Square late Sunday, and groups of nationalists patrolled working-class districts calling for a general strike.

Mr Gennady Gerasimov, the Soviet Foreign Ministry spokesman, said the situation in Stepanakert was very tense, but declined to comment further.

He neither confirmed nor denied the reports of violence over the weekend.

Hirohito's health is deteriorating

By David Watts

Court physicians were called to the bedside of Emperor Hirohito of Japan last night as the health of the world's longest-reigning monarch took a turn for the worse.

The 67-year-old ruler, who ascended to the throne in 1926, has been suffering from a feverish temperature over the past few days, for the third time in a month.

A broadcast from NHK, the national television service, quoted an unnamed official as saying that the emperor had vomited blood but was now resting comfortably.

Soon afterwards it was reported that Crown Prince Akihito had left his home to travel to the palace.

All Tokyo television stations cancelled normal programmes to report live from outside the Imperial Palace as senior officials of the Imperial Household Agency joined the chief court physician, Mr

Akira Takagi, at the monarch's side.

Later a brief statement from the agency said that the emperor's condition was stabilizing.

The emperor has been in indifferent health since he underwent intestinal surgery late last year but had been well enough to travel to an imperial villa during the summer.



Emperor Hirohito: Court officials at his bedside.

INSIDE

● Part Two of The Times's exclusive serialization of the letters of T.S. Eliot reveals how he was offered £35 for The Waste Land, a work which transformed 20th-century poetry. Page 11

WIN £226,000

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● With no winners of yesterday's £4,000 daily prize, the Accumulator fund rises to £226,000. Prices: page 31

SAS 'had no choice'

The SAS soldiers who fired the first shots at the IRA terrorists in Gibraltar had no alternative but to open fire, an armed Special Branch officer who was covering their movements told the Gibraltar inquest yesterday.

Described only as Officer P, he said that he would have fired if he had been in the soldiers' position.

He and a second Special Branch officer said the terrorists made no attempt to surrender and were not shot as they lay on the ground Page 5

Profit setback

Profit forecasts for textile groups have been cut after a poor half-year performance by Coats Viyella surprised even its own brokers. Page 25

Degree courses

Degree course vacancies in Humanities and Social Sciences appear today. Page 42

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Israel launches tiny satellite

Jerusalem (Reuters) - Israel joined the elite club of space powers yesterday when it launched an experimental 6 lbs 10 ozs communications satellite.

Mr Yitzhak Shamir, the Prime Minister, hailed the launch as a giant step, saying it made Israel a partner in the upper echelon of modern technology.

He said the launch had no connection with the Middle East arms race and government officials dismissed foreign reports that Israel was about to launch a military spy satellite.

Professor Yuval Ne'eman, the head of the Israel Space Agency, said a rocket, launched at 11.32 am placed the satellite into low Earth orbit, where it would send

back data for about a month before burning out.

The launch makes Israel the only space power in the Middle East. Diplomats said the achievement was bound to enhance the Jewish state's military capabilities in the face of Arab hostility.

The world's other known space powers are the United States, the Soviet Union, China, Europe, Japan and India.

Professor Ne'eman said Israel would decide in due course whether to launch military reconnaissance satellites.

He told Israel radio: "There is defence potential in all of this action, but that is for the defence establishment to decide. Now the importance of

the satellite is technological."

Mr Shimon Peres, the Foreign Minister, tried to play down the military aspect, saying: "This is not a weapon. This is not an arms race. This is technology."

Experts said a reconnaissance satellite in low earth orbit would be of limited military use, since it would overfly a target area only a few times a day.

The US and the Soviet Union have long-life high-altitude satellites in so-called geo-synchronous orbit that hover permanently over the target to be observed.

Mr Mark Heller of Tel Aviv University's Jaffee Centre for Strategic Studies said comprehensive reconnaissance satellite coverage was "beyond Israel's capabilities for a long time".

Magistrates back redress for victims

By Frances Gibb, Legal Affairs Correspondent

Magistrates yesterday welcomed a new Home Office "league table" of sums that courts might order offenders to pay to victims of violent crime and urged the Government to enable such compensation to be paid out at once from court funds.

But they also sounded a note of caution that it might still be difficult for courts to order large sums to victims because many offenders did not have the means to pay.

The new table suggests amounts ranging from up to £50 for a grave facial scar. Magistrates only have power to make awards up to £2,000 but if they think the injury

merits more they can commit the case to the crown court.

Mrs Ann Rich, chairman of the Magistrates' Association sentencing committee, said magistrates were "well behind the principle" that they should order compensation to be paid by offenders to victims.

Mrs Rich yesterday defended magistrates against the charge from Mr John Patten, Minister of State at the Home Office, that they are failing to use their powers to order compensation.

There were difficulties with ordering large amounts of compensation and sometimes magistrates felt they could not make such orders, she said.

Minister's plea, page 3

College fined £250 for evicting expelled student

By Sam Kiley, Universities Reporter

The principal and fellows of an Oxford college were fined £250 yesterday for evicting a student from his rooms, in a test case that could have embarrassing consequences for university administrators.

Sir Raymond Hoffenberg, principal of Wolfson graduate college, and Mr Christopher Walton, the bursar, admitted unlawfully depriving Mr Brian Sharpe, a post-graduate science student, of his room under the 1977 Protection from Eviction Act. Mr Sharpe had earlier been "sent down" by his faculty.

Legal experts say the decision could allow expelled students who have rented college rooms to remain in situ until an eviction order is served.

"That would be embarrassing to say the least", Professor Graham Zellick,

dean of the faculty of law at Queen Mary College, London, said. "It would be difficult if a student were expelled for disciplinary reasons but insisted he or she remain on the site until the end of the tenancy."

At Oxford Magistrates' Court yesterday, Mr Martyn Richards, counsel for Oxford City Council, said Mr Sharpe was given tenancy of a study bedroom in December last year until the end of April and was granted extensions.

He applied to the science faculty in May for extra time to complete his thesis but was unsuccessful. The college told him to vacate his room, which cost £25.62 a week, by May 31. He refused to leave or hand over bed linen.

While Mr Sharpe was away, college staff changed the locks on his door and put his property in storage.

"The council feel the college and officers should be well aware of the law and should comply with it", Mr Richards said. "We view this as a very serious matter. They should have applied to a court for an eviction order."

The college authorities said Mr Sharpe had been treated favourably since arriving in Oxford in July 1983 to study for a doctorate. He experienced difficulties with his course and failed to submit any written work.

His faculty indicated that it would expel him, but after the intervention of the college tutor, it agreed to allow Mr Sharpe to stay on to read for an MSc. However, he again failed to produce satisfactory work.

"Mr Sharpe was given every chance to improve his performance", Sir Ray

Continued on page 24, col 5

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NEWS ROUNDUP

747s to be tested after flap failure

Safety officers have ordered a series of tests on older Boeing 747 aircraft after a wing flap on a British Airways jet failed to close when the plane landed at Heathrow last weekend.

The 747 from Dubai was 600ft from touchdown when the pilot reported a thump. The aircraft veered violently as he struggled to keep it above the centre of the runway. He landed safely, but it was later discovered that the mechanism for winding down one of the flaps had cracked, causing it to make the aircraft unstable.

It is the second incident involving a flap failure on British Airways 747s within the past year and immediately led to a formal Department of Transport accident investigation.

As a result of its initial findings, the Civil Aviation Authority has ordered ultrasonic inspections on all older 747s on the British register. That involves 13 British Airways jets and two flying for Virgin Atlantic.

The ultrasonic inspection must be carried out within the next 15 flights and repeated after every 35 flights.

Hospital shootings

Police were yesterday waiting at the bedside of a man, aged 21, to question him about the killing of a teenage girl and her mother in a hospital car park. Mrs Annie Gillespie, aged 50, from Ballybofey, Co Donegal; and her daughter Anne, aged 18, were shot dead at Sligo General Hospital on Sunday night. The man was arrested when his car plunged into the sea from a pier after a high-speed police chase. He was taken to the Sligo hospital where his condition was described as serious.

Scots Tory chief to go

Lord Gould, chairman of the Scottish Conservative Party, yesterday said he expected to retire next summer so a new chairman could lead the party into the next general election. There has been speculation over his retirement since last year's general election when the Tory vote collapsed leaving only 10 Conservative MPs in Scotland. Mrs Margaret Thatcher asked Lord Gould to stay on and he was charged with reorganizing party headquarters.

Bank ordeal relived

Mr Roger Ball, the National Westminster bank manager held at gunpoint by robbers for 16 hours last week, will relive his ordeal tomorrow when police reconstruct the crime. Detectives hope the reconstruction will bring forward witnesses who may have seen the robbers' red van parked near Mr Ball's bank in the centre of Preston, Lancashire. £350,000 was stolen in the raid.

Inquest challenge

The Police Complaints Authority is considering legal action to stop a chief constable using confidential information it gathered during an investigation into the death of a man being arrested. The authority said yesterday that plans by Mr Geoffrey Dear, Chief Constable of the West Midlands, to defy its advice and authorize the use of the information at an inquest next month on Clinton McCubbin, who died last year aged 24, seriously undermined its claim to be independent of the police.

Trainer remanded

Mick Easterby, the racehorse trainer, was yesterday remanded on unconditional bail until his trial when he appeared before York Crown Court and denied assaulting his chief stable girl. Mr Easterby, aged 57, of New House Farm, Sheriff Hutton, allegedly hurled a 3ft tree branch at Miss Rose Manley, aged 24.

Race and sex bias advice for lawyers

By Frances Gibb, Legal Affairs Correspondent

New guidelines to barristers' chambers on stamping out racial or sexual bias are published this week in the latest edition of the Bar's "Action Pack" for chambers. It also advises on modern management methods.

The guide gives a warning against the practice by some chambers of requesting photographs of applicants for pupillage, and emphasizes the need for chambers to ensure adequate financial support for pupil barristers in their year of practical training.

It also offers advice on problems of overcrowding in chambers; setting up chambers outside the four Inns of Court; internal management structures; machinery for resolving disputes and on providing formal contracts for barristers' clerks, by which they earn salaries instead of being paid only on commission.

There have been complaints that requests for photographs could be construed as discriminatory.

There has also been concern about the stipulation by some chambers that applicants should have an upper second-class university degree, when a number of black barristers have polytechnic degrees.

Some women barristers had also complained that chambers conducted their interviews for pupillage in a "rather unnecessary macho style". The guide emphasizes the need to avoid thoughtless or insulting behaviour to women barristers.

Mr John Samuels, QC, editor of the guide, says its aim is to advise on how modern management practice can be built into the long-established chambers system and to help barristers meet the challenge of the modern business environment.

Engineering hit as commerce woos graduates

By Sam Kiley
Universities Reporter

The number of graduates seeking employment in commerce rose by 11 per cent last year but those going into engineering fell by 12 per cent.

Of the 71,574 first degree graduates who left higher education last year, the employment profiles of 35,500 are studied in The University Grants Committee report, *First Destinations of University Graduates*.

Banking, insurance and finance took 2,022 graduates, an increase of 18 per cent on 1986, while 2,524 went into accountancy.

But the number of graduates using their degrees in engineering fell from 3,498 in 1985-86 to 3,080.

"We are extremely worried by this fall," Mrs Anniel Stevens, director of information for the Committee of Vice-Chancellors and Principals, said. The committee represents the heads of Britain's universities and

polytechnics. "We have done as much as we can to convince youngsters to choose engineering degrees, but the signal of the market is very clear. If more engineers are needed, pay more."

Mrs Stevens said Department of Trade and Industry figures showed that the average engineering graduate could expect to earn between £9,000 and £15,000 - six years after graduation.

"The national average for a 27-year-old is £12,125 and for graduates £12,364. If you are earning that little, after years of study on a low income, the incentive to go into engineering is just not there."

However, Dr John Ashworth, Vice-Chancellor of Salford University, said salaries in engineering had risen over the past three years. He said City salaries were a distortion.

Meanwhile, the Department of Education and Science is to launch two surveys costing £30,000 to find why fewer sixth formers are apply-

ing for engineering courses.

In May this year applications to general engineering courses at universities were down by 28 per cent on 1987.

The University Grants Committee report shows graduate unemployment is continuing to fall.

The number without a job more than six months after leaving college fell by 13 per cent for men and 14 per cent for women.

However, 17 per cent of humanities graduates were unemployed and 10 per cent of philosophy, sociology and politics graduates. But there was no unemployment among graduates of pharmacy or ophthalmics - and just 3 per cent among accountants and land managers.

The numbers employed in industry rose by 6 per cent.

A quarter of chief constables now hold university degrees and the number of graduates commanding the country's police forces is likely

to increase with the next generation of top officers, according to research outlined in the latest edition of *Police*, the magazine of the Police Federation (Stewart Tendler writes).

Today's chief constable often comes from a skilled working class home, will have worked in London and will reach a top police job at the age of 30.

The research is likely to be discussed next month at the conference of the Association of Chief Police Officers when senior commanders debate public calls for the establishment of an officer class within the police service.

During his research Dr Robert Reiner, reader in criminology at Brunel University, surveyed 40 of the 43 chief constables in England and Wales. When he studied their deputies he discovered that 40 per cent held degrees and many will become chief officers in the next few years.

Now 12 per cent of police recruits are graduates and 4.45 per cent of all officers - more than 120,000 - hold degrees.

are graduates and 4.45 per cent of all officers - more than 120,000 - hold degrees.

Today's chief constable earns between £36,900 and £60,000 depending on his force.

Fuller details of Dr Reiner's research will appear in *Current Legal Problems*, Vol 41 1988, (Stevens and Sons, £28).

Meanwhile, police in the West Midlands are expected to become the first in the country to have their own full-time research worker attached to a university.

The move comes after research at Birmingham University for West Midlands police into better methods of predicting the kind of inner city riot which flared in Birmingham three years ago.

First destinations of University Graduates (University Statistics Record, PO Box 130, Cheltenham; £12.25).

Kinnock ally to challenge left-winger's union victory

By Tim Jones, Employment Affairs Correspondent

The Transport and General Workers' Union was in disarray last night after a leading ally of Neil Kinnock demanded an inquiry into alleged irregularities which allowed a left-winger to become chairman of the national executive committee of Britain's biggest union.

Mr Brian Nicholson, the former chairman and a personal friend of Mr Kinnock, the Labour leader, made clear he would be contesting the circumstances in which he lost his seat.

Mr Ron Todd, the union's general secretary, has appointed an internal inquiry team to examine the "destabilisation of the union", but Mr Nicholson said he intends to report the matter to the Certification Officer for a "fair and independent inquiry".

Mr Nicholson says the victorious candidate, Mr Steve Riley, was ineligible for election because his union contributions were 16 weeks in arrears.

Mr Matthew Wake, the Certification Officer, represents an independent statutory authority established by the Department of Employment and its findings into complaints of alleged union irregularities in their voting procedures are made public.

The bitter divisions within the union have been simmering since the hard left won control of the 39-man executive earlier this year.

They emerged on Sunday when 17 moderate executive members walked out of the meeting in protest at the

presence of Mr Riley, the hard left member who replaced Mr Nicholson. In their absence, the remaining executive members effectively ensured that at the Labour Party conference, Mr Roy Hattersley will be elected as deputy leader of the party.

Earlier this year, Mr Norman Fowler, Secretary of State for Employment, commented on Mr Todd had withdrawing his support from the Government's training scheme by resigning as one of the three trade union commissioners.

He suggested this was because the hard left had captured the union's executive but Mr Todd denied the allegation.

Mr Nicholson, a staunch supporter of Mr Kinnock's policies, is claiming that Mr Riley, a branch secretary at Ford's, Dagenham, who defeated him for the crucial London region seat, had not paid his subscriptions.

In spite of Mr Nicholson's complaints, Mr Todd was pleased that after the Sunday walk-out, his personal authority was maintained when the rest of the left-wing executive decided to pledge the union's huge 1.2 million block vote to the Kinnock-Hattersley "dream ticket".

Mr Todd told the executive he was satisfied the Mr Riley's election was valid as an investigation had shown that his contribution card had been marked by the region's administration office as being clear of arrears. Mr Riley's supporters said breaks in his contribution record may have been caused by illness.

Postal strike talks in North-west frustrated

By Ronald Faux

Mail offices in the North-west were the main bastions of resistance to a settlement of the postal strike yesterday.

The Union of Communication Workers in Liverpool, Manchester and Stockport continued negotiations yesterday. Stockport postmen voted to return to work when Manchester reached a settlement. Manchester letters service agreed terms after more than three days of talks which

were then focused on the parcels service. But last night talks between Mr Tex Tobin, the union's secretary in Manchester and the North-west region, and Mr Peter Walters, North-west district parcels manager, broke down. Hopes that a mass meeting today could pave the way to an immediate return to work were frustrated.

The post office refused to comment.

Village fights to save cottage



Mr Bill Pertwee, the *Dad's Army* actor with Mrs Betty Harkett outside her cottage.

By Howard Foster

Surrey villagers led by the former *Dad's Army* ARP man rallied round yesterday in support of an elderly widow who fears she may lose her home.

Mr Bill Pertwee, the television actor, and more than 600 residents of East Horsley, have signed a petition to try to save Mrs Betty Harkett's cottage.

Since the semi-detached cottage was sold by BR to Premier Properties (London) Ltd, seven years ago, Mrs Harkett has been offered a number of emplacements, including a world cruise, to leave her home of 48 years.

Mrs Harkett said: "I don't want to leave the village. I have lived here all my life."

Mr Pertwee yesterday organized a watch on the cottage by neighbours while Mrs Harkett's solicitor went to court in Guildford. He was granted a 24-hour injunction to stop demolition of the adjoining house.

Mr Simon Serota, solicitor for Premier Properties, said in court yesterday that the developers had permission from the local council to demolish the adjoining house, but would make no more attempts to knock the property down until either Mrs Harkett withdrew her objections or the court gave permission.

Anger at Benn 'TV secrets'

By Richard Evans, Media Editor

Mr Tony Benn was at the centre of a new controversy last night over plans to reveal on television secret information about the Privy Council, the security services and the monarchy.

And for good measure, the left-wing politician will also show a home-made video of the Cabinet in action and tell how the CIA tried to recruit him when he was young politician.

The *Benn Diaries*, to be screened next month by Channel 4, will feature the former Cabinet minister drawing on information kept in a daily political diary to provide a graphic account of life at the centre of power. But some of his disclosures are likely to infuriate the political establishment.

Mr Benn, made a Privy Counsellor in 1964, will recite the secret oath taken by politicians appointed as councillors to advise the Queen. He jokes to viewers: "Of course, I shall be put in The Tower for

this". A spokesman for the Privy Council said last night: "It is supposed to be confidential."

Mr Benn will describe how he was thwarted by the Civil Service and the security services in various appointments he wanted to make while in government. He intends to name those who blocked his plans.

Lord (then Mr) Hugh Scanlon, the former left-wing president of the Amalgamated Union of Engineering Workers, is named as one person favoured by Mr Benn for a job before senior Civil Servants and security chief stepped in with strong opposition, according to Mr Ray Fitzwalter, executive producer of the programme.

"There is a fairly substantial slab of the programme that is about security matters. There is one story about an attempt to recruit him into the CIA."

Mr Benn also gives details of a private dinner conversa-

tion with the Queen. The discussion involved the Monarch's right to call a specific Prime Minister if a general election resulted in no overall winner, Mr Fitzwalter added.

In his analysis of how Britain is governed, the Labour politician questions whether Britain is a democracy or the remnant of a feudal system - and he casts a critical eye on institutions such as the House of Lords, Prime Ministerial and Cabinet government, the Crown and issues such as the Honours List, nuclear power and the "special relationship" with the United States.

Throughout much of his career he recorded his thoughts each day on a tape recorder, and during the programme he will play extracts that highlight critical times during his ministerial career.

"He also has what may be the only video in existence that he took of the Cabinet at work at Chequers", Mr Fitzwalter added.

Prescott to suffer leftist backlash

Mr John Prescott faces a drop in support from Labour MPs in the autumn Shadow Cabinet elections after his expected defeat in the deputy leadership contest (Philip Webster writes).

Although Mr Prescott seems certain to stay in the Shadow Cabinet, even his soft

left colleagues were predicting yesterday that he would suffer a backlash from MPs who shared Mr Neil Kinnock's anger at the energy spokesman's decision to contest the election. There is a question-mark over which post Mr Kinnock is likely to offer him.

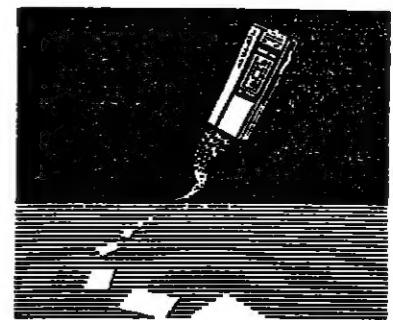
Mr Prescott finished second

in last year's poll, after receiving support from both the far left Campaign Group and the soft left Tribune Group.

By standing he has lost friends in both groups.

The far left is irritated that he is certain to take votes that would otherwise have gone to their champion in the contest.

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JPs urged
offende
victims of

Jury service ru

Youth 'lit fire'
kill woman of

The British work

Corrupt officer

JPs urged to make offenders pay victims of violence

By Frances Gibb, Legal Affairs Correspondent

Magistrates were yesterday issued with a new "league table" of amounts of compensation they might consider ordering offenders to pay their victims.

The figures range from £50 for a graze to £2,500 for a broken arm or leg.

Mr John Patten, Minister of State at the Home Office, said: "There must be some form of compensation in every case for violence. Even minor injuries like cuts and bruises must be compensated for with cash payments."

He urged courts to make more compensation orders so that offenders should bear responsibility for the "trauma" they have caused.

At present, he said, courts were failing to make use of powers to award compensation. "Considerable powers given by Parliament over compensation figures are not being used in the majority of cases for personal injury."

"It is important that the suffering of victims of crime, especially violent crime, is not forgotten," he said.

Among the suggested amounts, which have been drawn up in consultation with the Criminal Injuries Compensation Board, are: for a graze, up to £50; a bruise, up to £75; a black eye, £100; a sprain,

SELECTED AWARDS

Minor graze	up to £50
Minor bruise	up to £75
Black eye	£100
Cut (no scar)	£75-£200
Sprain	£100-£400
Tooth (not front)	£250-£500
Tooth (front)	£1,000
Small face scar	£550+
Large face scar	£5,000-£8,000+
Broken jaw	£1,750
Broken nose	£550-£1,500
Broken wrist	£1,750-£2,500+
Broken finger	£750
Broken leg/arm	£1,750-£2,500

between £100 and £400; minor injury causing absence from work for three weeks, £550; fractured jaw that needed wiring up, £1,750; simple fracture of leg or arm, £1,750 to £2,500.

Mr Patten said: "Even the poorest offender should be forced to face up to the victim's suffering, and the circular makes clear that if they cannot afford to pay both compensation and a fine, priority should be given to some compensation payment, however small."

The new table coincides with Home Office research, published yesterday, which showed magistrates were reluctant to offer compensation for personal injury and were

uncertain about using compensation as a sentence. The Home Office said courts tended to order compensation only when the prosecution suggested it.

Magistrates should not be deterred from making a compensation order even if there had not been a request for one. The research showed that a victim's chance of being awarded compensation was four times greater if a request had been made.

Even where an offender could not pay the whole sum, an order for part of the sum could be made and the circular advises courts on an upper limit of £5 a week for those receiving state benefits.

The research also revealed courts ordered compensation much more readily for property offences where it was easier to work out the value of loss (magistrates ordered compensation in more than 75 per cent of criminal damage cases) than in personal injury cases.

Mr Patten said he hoped the new guidance would mean more compensation orders, especially for those who do not qualify under the Criminal Injuries Compensation Scheme: those with injuries attracting compensation under £550 or with losses of money or jewellery.

Pupil's pas de deux



David Lewis, aged nine, from St Mark's School, Upper Holloway, north London, with Susan Lucas, of Sadler's Wells Royal Ballet. More than 1,000 children are taking part in an educational project launched by the company yesterday (Photograph: Marc Aspland).

Green issues 'attracting mass appeal'

By Richard Evans

Green issues are set to be transformed from a minority interest to a mass movement in the 1990s, a new report says.

The concern and demand for action about environmental matters, ranging from acid rain to damage caused to the ozone layer by aerosols, is spearheaded by women, the report by a product development company says.

Sea pollution, and the threat to the seal population, is likely to be the next issue which will further the environmentalists' cause.

British manufacturers and retailers were advised that far from being a passing fad, the Green issue will become increasingly important — and they must adapt.

The report adds: "There was a perception that Britain lags behind Europe in concern and effective action". Mrs Margaret Thatcher is warned that the Green issue could cost her votes unless she is seen to be acting soon.

Environmental groups had

started to win over public opinion, but the report says that one purchase of an environmentally friendly product does not make a Greenpeace supporter.

The groups are urged to be more sympathetic to businesses who display concern. "Those that take steps towards an 'environmentally friendly' policy should be given every encouragement."

The report, based on detailed qualitative research study, predicts public concern about environmental issues will continue to increase, especially when people connect issues such as lead in petrol, ozone layer and dying seals, with the overall theme of the "the environment".

"Once this happens, it is possible that 'Green' could move much more quickly from 'freak' to 'normal' than 'health' did."

The Green Consumer? (Brand New Product Development Ltd, 49 Princes Place, Holland Park, London W11 4QA).

Surgeon 'was not qualified'

A pensioner died after an honorary clinical assistant carried out a delicate operation he was not qualified to do, the High Court in London was told yesterday.

Mr Lincoln Yerex, aged 91, died hours after his bowel was perforated during the exploratory operation.

Dr Anup Wahal was not qualified to perform the operation at Middlesex Hospital, London, and should have been supervised, it was alleged.

He was in Britain for a year under a Commonwealth medical fellowship.

Mrs Grace Yerex claims damages from Bloomsbury Health Authority, which runs the hospital, for her husband's premature death and her bereavement.

The health authority denies negligence. The case continues.

Train fire

About 200 passengers were moved from a Birmingham to Manchester train at Barlaston yesterday after a carriage caught fire. British Rail said a brake spark caused material under the carriage to smoulder and smoke was drawn into the air-conditioning.

Glider escape

Vienna (Reuters) — A Czechoslovak flew across the border into Austria in a home-made motorized hang-glider, Austrian police said.

Malcolm Wilson

Our report (September 6) of the seizure of a helicopter carrying cannabis said it was registered with a motor-sports company in Cockermouth, Cumbria. We now accept that the aircraft's former owners, Malcolm Wilson (Motorsport) Limited, had sold it six weeks previously, and were in no way involved when it was seized. We regret any embarrassment caused to Mr Malcolm Wilson and his company.

Jury service rules to change

By Our Legal Affairs Correspondent

People will be allowed to refuse to do jury service on the grounds of "conscientious objection" under new guidelines issued to courts by Lord Lane, Lord Chief Justice, yesterday.

The move has been prompted in particular by objections to jury service by the Plymouth or Exclusive Brethren, whose beliefs preclude any form of collective or joint action with other members of the public, including jury service.

In the recent passage through Parliament of the Criminal Justice Act, 1988, the Opposition tabled an amendment seeking to allow

people who objected on religious grounds to jury service to be added to the list of those who are excused as of right, such as doctors.

The amendment, prompted by representations from the Plymouth Brethren, was defeated by four votes.

In the guidelines published yesterday, Lord Lane said: "Jury service is an important public duty which individual members of the public are chosen at random to undertake."

"There will, however, be circumstances where a juror should be excused, for instance where he or she is personally concerned in the

facts of the particular case or is closely connected with a party or prospective witness."

He or she may also be excused, Lord Lane says, "on grounds of personal hardship or conscientious objection. Each such application should be dealt with sensitively and sympathetically."

The guidelines, issued after consultation both with Lord Lane and the Lord Chancellor, do not allow the Brethren to be excused jury service as of right, as they had wanted, but means that their requests to be excused will be considered sympathetically, a spokesman from the Lord Chancellor's Department said.

Man held pistol at head of boy, 5

Police are hunting for a man who held a pistol to the head of a boy aged five in a crowded off-lit area at the weekend and told onlookers: "I'm not joking."

Customers at the Bottom's Up off-licence in Charlton Way, Andover, Hampshire, saw the boy's father push the gun away, telling the man not

to be silly. The man then approached Miss Sally Sumner, a sales assistant, who slapped him and tried to grab the gun. He kicked her in the stomach and fled.

The man, aged between 24 and 28, with long, dark brown swept back hair, joined an accomplice hiding in bushes outside and the two ran off.

Inspector John Baldwin, of Andover Police, said that the gunman was white, 5ft 7ins, and slim, wearing a tatty brown jumper, blue jeans and brown desert boots. His accomplice was about the same height, of medium build with black, curly collar length hair and wearing a black leather motorcycle jacket.

Youth 'lit fires to kill woman of 81'

A burglar murdered a woman aged 81 by setting fire to her home after she barricaded herself in a bedroom, Cardiff Crown Court was told yesterday.

Mrs Edna Roberts, a widow living alone, pushed a bedside cabinet and part of her bed against the door after discovering an intruder in her terrace cottage, Mr John Diehl, QC, for the prosecution, said.

But Lee Buckley, then aged 16, lit five fires at her home because he feared the retired school teacher would recognize him, the jury was told.

Mr Diehl said Mr Buckley lit one fire outside the bedroom door by placing a rolled up duvet on the floor and starting it. Another was ignited at the foot of the stairs of the cottage in King Street, Brynmawr, Gwent. Three more were lit on chairs.

Mr Diehl said: "This defendant feared, when he was

confronted in that house, that Mrs Roberts might identify him. He trusted that the fire and its consequences would not be traced to him."

He said that the killing took place early on New Year's Day after Buckley had been drinking. There was evidence of bruising on the body and there may have been a confrontation. "The motive was simply money and he chose a house knowing it was the home of an elderly person living alone."

Mr Diehl said when Mr Buckley was asked how much money he stole he replied: "It might have been a few pounds". Mr Buckley, aged 17, from Bryn Farm estate, Brynmawr, near the dead woman's home, denies murdering her. The court was told she had died from carbon monoxide poisoning after inhaling smoke.

The hearing continues.

Breakthrough for hip joint patients

By Robert Matthews, Technology Correspondent

Scientists in Britain and West Germany have perfected a "bio-material" which promises drastically to reduce the number of failed bone joint replacement operations.

A hip joint coated with the compound calcium hydroxyapatite has been developed, and is about to be made available world-wide.

Tests on more than 1,500 patients show that the joint, developed by Mr Ronald Furlong, honorary consulting orthopaedic surgeon to St Thomas's Hospital in London, and Professor Johannes Osborn of Bonn University, is likely to be more successful than conventional artificial joints.

Scientists have long searched for materials that can survive for many years without being attacked by the body's defence mechanisms.

The material used to coat the new joint is closely related to tooth enamel and, far from suffering from rejection, actually encourages bone to grow around it.

This feature of calcium hydroxyapatite has been exploited in dental surgery for ten years; however, only now has a way of bonding the material to the surface of an artificial joint been found.

Clinical results indicate that the new joint, known as the Furlong HAC, bonds quickly to surrounding bone, speeding the return to mobility and reducing the risk of failure in later years. Of the 45,000 hip joint operations carried out each year, about one in eight has to be repeated.

By cutting the number of failures, the research team says waiting lists will be reduced.

The British worker cuts down on lunch break

By Andrew Morgan

The year's celebrated Wall Street aphorism that lunch is for wimps appears to have rooted in Britain, with a report yesterday finding that many people carry on working while eating lunch.

The survey, conducted by Gallup, shows that half the working population claims to take considerably less than the traditional hour for lunch,

with one in 10 interviewed taking less than 15 minutes.

The office sandwich trolley is also found to be poorly patronized, with four out of 10 people preferring to take sandwiches from home. A cooked lunch, once the standard nourishment of the British worker, has declined in popularity for financial and dietary reasons. Now, only two out of 10 take it.

The work ethic has taken

deepest root in men, with a quarter continuing to work while taking lunch and two Scotsmen work through lunch for every one Englishman. Nationally, in comparison, only two out of 10 women continue working.

The survey, commissioned by Batchelors Foods, also dissolves the myth that the British are obsessed with the liquid lunch. It found that fewer than one in 10 workers

frequent the public house or bar, in spite of the relaxing of opening hours.

The most favoured lunch-time occupation of the British worker is to "catch up on gossip" with friends, and the most popular fare was the sandwich.

The Lunchtime Report (Free from Paragon Communications, Film House, 142, Wardour Street, London W1V 3AU).

Corrupt officer gave prisoner luxuries

Luxuries such as smoked salmon and champagne were always available for a prisoner convicted of tax fraud, the Central Criminal Court was told yesterday.

Requests by Roy Garner, aged 52, for such delicacies as crab, prawns, cheesecake, jellied eels, chickens, brandy, tobacco and "a little fresh fruit please" were met by Kenneth Colquhoun, a prison officer. This was possible because Colquhoun had been bribed by Garner's son Mark, aged 25, and his wife June, aged 52, the court was told.

The officer regularly smuggled parcels into Ford open prison, Sussex.

"The requests sound like an à la carte menu", Mr Recorder Anthony Scrivener, QC, said.

Jailing Garner for 18 months, he said: "Members of the public may think it is a very strange state of affairs that a very strange state of affairs that a prisoner can sit in his cell eating smoked salmon, washed down by a glass of champagne, followed by a glass of brandy and a good smoke."

"If prisoners are allowed luxuries in

prison, the whole concept of punishment is undermined."

Garner, his wife and son, all of Cannon Lodge, Cannon Hill, Southgate, north London, admitted conspiracy to contravene the Prevention of Corruption Act between June, 1985, and February, 1986.

The son was jailed for 12 months and Garner's wife was given a 12-month sentence, suspended for two years.

Colquhoun, who had served at Ford open prison for 16 years, was jailed for 12 months for corruption last year at Lewes Crown Court.

Prison authorities intercepted a letter from Garner to his wife in January, 1986.

In the letter Garner referred to Colquhoun as "K" and sent an order for food and drink. Mark Garner's car was seen near the prison the following day and later a parcel was found waiting to be collected, said Mr David Calvert-Smith, for the prosecution.

At the time Garner was serving a three-year sentence for fraud. His son had been sentenced to six months for his part in the fraud and together they were

the subject of a £1.9 million criminal bankruptcy order.

The son had been released by the time the food parcel conspiracy started.

Mr Calvert-Smith said that when Garner was transferred to Ford prison in June, 1985, he worked as a cleaner under Colquhoun's supervision.

A prisoner told Garner to speak to the warden about smuggling goods into the jail. Whenever Garner wanted a parcel it was arranged that either his son or wife would telephone Colquhoun at his home.

All transactions were recorded in two notebooks. One book showed that Colquhoun received just under £3,000 and a similar amount was spent on the food parcels.

Mark Garner also admitted firearms and ammunition charges. The court was told that an air gun and air pistol found at his home had been there for years and he had not realized he still had them.

He was sentenced to a further 12 months, six months of which will run concurrently with the sentence for conspiracy.



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SDP CONFERENCE

Owen onslaught on Tories

Dr David Owen used his party's initials yesterday to define its three "core" issues: security, democracy, prosperity.

He brought the SDP's conference in Torquay to its feet with a scathing attack on the Government's "upstairs, downstairs society", and an invitation to them to take the issue of proportional representation as a mission to make justice and fairness prevail in this "distorted democracy".

He said that the SDP was now the only party that supported proportional representation and practised what it preached. There would be a huge transformation if Labour could embrace proportional representation and "if we hammered out a common programme".

Dr Owen began by saying that many of them had wondered whether this eighth annual conference of the SDP would ever take place. That it had was a great tribute to the thousands of party members who had been determined to ensure that the party was too young to die (applause).

The fact that it was alive and kicking reflected the passionate belief that they still had something unique to contribute to politics.

Even cynics had to admit that the party was held together by beliefs and principles. They were social democrats and intended to remain so. Simply, the SDP was the only party that they could be members of. End of story (applause).

The Conservative Party dominated British politics, not because it was good, but because the Labour Party was awful and, after the urge to merge, the centre was in a mess. It had been a debacle — including a dead parrot.

Some of the SDP had urged him to attack those who had decided, democratically, to merge. "I am not going to do it" (applause).

He said: "We must remain faithful to what we have consistently preached, that we are prepared to work with like-minded people, politicians and political parties wherever we are. To try to pretend that there are not many like-minded people and friends in the merged party would be ridiculous nonsense and I am not prepared to go down that route."

"What do I do if I do attack them? First, who do I call them? SLD, Democrats, Liberal Democrats, Slids or Salads? It is a dilemma."

"You know me. I am a mild man. In case you think that I am going soft, I am on a diet. I looked up my diet sheet and it says: 'When all else fails and your patience is exhausted, you can eat salads for breakfast' (laughter).

Mrs Thatcher was the Prime

THE LEADER

Minister and the Foreign Secretary; she had returned to being Education Secretary and was showing every sign of being the Home Secretary. The poor old Chancellor of the Exchequer was losing his job every week.

"Do not underestimate her. You do not effectively challenge this Government unless you can see the strengths and weaknesses of this individual and the failure of the Opposition to understand that is why they have so often been brushed aside."

"Mrs Thatcher has used her power of office to entrench the Government in a way that is a disgrace."

Taxpayers' money had been invested in advertising Tory policies in a manner which had flouted every convention of impartiality of the Civil Service and of public finance. She was the most partisan and party-political Prime Minister they had ever seen.

The outstanding characteristic of the SDP had been to see merit in things said by other

Mrs Thatcher's sort of society is an upstairs, downstairs society

parties and in refusing to indulge in outright opposition to everything any other party said. In the Falklands War, the miners' strike and the deployment of cruise missiles, they alone among opposition parties had remained firm and steadfast in the national interest.

They could also see Mrs Thatcher's weaknesses. She had a pathological dislike of the NHS. She might not now seek to destroy it, but that was because she realized that an insurance system on the American model would cost 2 to 3 per cent more of gross national product being devoted to it. But they faced the danger of malign neglect of the NHS.

The SDP would defend it as essential to the health, strength and decency of the country. Mrs Thatcher was wrong in saying that there was no such thing as society. Society had a sense of communal responsibility.

"I am fed up with lectures on morality from the Tories. We want less moral tracts and more generous acts" (applause).

The Conservatives were constantly rabbling on about the Victorian era. But that era included the poor, prostitution, crime, a smoky stench over the cities, back-to-back housing, the squalor.

The era had its merits. The Victorians would not be squeezing out the science budget,

refusing to invest in universities, neglecting skills training — the very essence of future prosperity.

"(Mrs Thatcher's) sort of society is not our sort. Her sort is an upstairs, downstairs society."

"It is the sort of Victorian society where everything looked prim and proper on the surface and was sordid and secretive underneath the carpet. No, Mrs Thatcher, we are not longing to go back to the Victorian era."

They wanted a modern and internationalist Britain. The Government's internationalism was skin-deep. It extended to the whites, but could not extend to the blacks in South Africa (applause).

"South Africa is the challenge to our generation. It still remains one of the most offensive moral regimes in the world and for Britain to be seen to be the friend of the South African Government is repugnant."

Why did she not go along with a few of the decisions taken by the international community and protect the environment whose problems had to be solved by collective action? The affluent society did not have to be an affluent society.

Mrs Thatcher had had the brass neck to tell them that a European central bank would involve the dissolution of the House of Commons. What absolute tripe. There would be a central European bank and, if necessary, it would be forced on the Government.

She wanted the single European market when it suited her. But she did not like it when it meant that she had to swallow some of her prejudices about British sovereignty.

If they were sensible, the bank could be in London. Otherwise, it would be Frankfurt, or Milan or Paris.

To prosper, the SDP had to identify itself with three core issues — security, democracy and prosperity.

He did not believe that anyone would challenge Mrs Thatcher unless they were unflinching in defence of the country's security, unequivocal in upholding democratic rights and unfettered in championing the social-market economy.

"That clarity has got to come through from the base whether it is our party, our party in combination with others, whether it is a coalition or whatever it is."

In the last analysis, this country had to be responsible for its own security. Mrs Thatcher still looked back in horror, he believed, at the fact that President Reagan could agree to abandon inter-continental ballistic missiles without consultation or discussion with the British Prime Minister or the French President.

"Do not tell me that this



Dr David Owen: Security, democracy and prosperity are the key issues for the SDP

country or Western Europe should leave security solely in the hands of the US President and the US Congress and the US people."

It was worth taking a risk in encouraging *perestroika* in the Soviet Union but not with the security of this country or Western Europe. It had to be watched carefully from behind a clear defence shield.

On democracy, he said that the central objective of SDP was to put proportional representation back on the political agenda.

The Labour Party was starting

to move towards PR at the very moment when the Liberals were moving away from it. Balanced parliaments, which used to be taboo, were here again.

The SDP had been deliberately created as an independent party but one that was ready to work with others and to undertake pacts, negotiations and alliances — with a small "a".

"I am still prepared to do it. It is difficult and painstaking and fraught. But we did not break up the Alliance."

"What a massive transformation it would be if the Labour

Party could accept PR, if we hammered out a common programme."

There was a majority in the country for a British nuclear deterrent, for maintaining and defending and expanding the NHS, for free education and investment in science. There was a majority for market forces. Why couldn't that majority assemble itself?

"If you want a great issue, absolutely on all fours with the great return acts and the emancipation of women, I give it to you: fair voting PR." That was the task of the SDP.

Radical reform of tax regime demanded

ECONOMY

The Chancellor, in the Budget, had missed an exciting opportunity to demonstrate that everyone could benefit from a prospering economy, but had chosen instead to introduce one of the most socially divisive budgets of recent years, Mr David Sainsbury said when he opened a debate on tax reform.

He moved, for the policy committee, a motion endorsing the proposals of a green paper on taxation as a basis for further discussion.

He said that they regarded the poll tax as medieval and morally offensive. It was unfair and expensive to administer and would lead to widespread evasion.

The bulk of Britain's increased trade deficit was not caused by increased imports of goods that would eventually go out as exports.

"It is a straightforward old-fashioned consumer boom. The only unusual thing about it is that it has not been timed to coincide with a general election."

The rest of the world would not go on indefinitely lending Britain money to support a higher standard of living than its economic performance justified.

The Government's good schemes to help small businesses would be irrelevant if there was a prolonged period of high interest rates. Mr Lawson was by temperament a gambler but should not gamble with the finances of small businesses.

Sound economic policies could be combined with policies to reduce unemployment and industrial efficiency was not incompatible with a caring society. Enterprise and social justice were both necessary in a modern economy.

Mr Mike Slaven, Greenwich,

moved a motion calling for the policy committee to explore ways of linking a minimum standard of living to the profits of industry and commerce.

He said that they were asking them to consider the social aspects of the capital market, which mattered a great deal.

Mr Kevin Carey, Mid Sussex, said that he was sick of moral lectures from a Government which had put its stamp of approval on personal greed. He recalled the barbed wire which protected the property of the rich in South America from theft by the starving and said that injustice was the time bomb of this generation as pollution would be of the next.

Mrs Joyce Strathers, Bedford, said that it was not all that clever to provide for a 25 per cent basic tax rate when public services were collapsing round their ears.

Mr Danny Finkelstein, of the policy committee, said that they were prepared to move the bottom level of national insurance up to the same threshold as income tax. That would take hundreds of thousands of people out of poverty. It was a radical reform.

It was pretty frightening that the economy was still so weak. "It is like an episode of *Neighbours*: very popular at the moment, but every time someone slams the door, the scenery shakes."

The motions, and an emergency amendment expressing concern at over-investing and calling for the restriction of mortgage-interest relief to the basic rate of tax, were carried.

Lords membership 'must change'

A motion calling for the House of Lords to be replaced by an entirely elected chamber was sponsored by the council in favour of a motion, moved by Lord Chandos for the policy committee, endorsing the central proposals of a green paper as a basis for further discussion.

These included an amalgam of elected and nominated members. Lord Chandos said that it was not the powers of the House of Lords that should be changed, but the composition and working of the House, in order to prevent its role from any erosion and to ensure that its moral authority existed in extreme

circumstances where the Commons challenged constitutional propriety.

The Labour policy of abolition of the House would produce the same unsound system.

The motion calling for replacement of the present House by an elected one was moved by Mr Bob Frost, Dover and Folkestone, who said that only one church was represented by the bishops and that the best that could be said for the hereditary peers was that most of them did not turn up.

The policy committee's motion was passed.

EETPU's crime 'new thinking'

UNIONS

The real crime of the electricians' union had been to indulge in new thinking and daring to talk of choice, the conference was told by Mr Mark Darcy, of the EETPU.

He moved an emergency motion welcoming the EETPU's stand "in favour of the new realism and individual choice" and condemning the TUC for expelling the only union that recognized Britain's changed economic and political make-up.

The motion was carried by the CSD with one against and a few abstentions.

Mr Darcy said that it was time that union leaders realised why they were so deeply unpopular with large sections of the electorate.

If they wanted an answer they should start by looking at the expulsion of the EETPU.

It was a marvellous example. That suicidal decision had been followed by another in pulling out of employment training.

The Tories must be bored at the ease with which the trade union movement was trapped into suicide.

The EETPU had broken a few rules, but others had done so and gone unpunished.

"Their real crime was new thinking and daring to talk of choice and break with the past." They needed to encourage sensible people in the TUC and far-sighted unions such as the EETPU because what they were doing was right in principle and was a vital national interest.

Mr David Howell, North Staffordshire, said that there was an urgent need to make unions independent of partisan politics because they had lost many members in the old manufacturing industries, but not gained them in the new technology industries.

The new technology industries were where employers were saying that they did not want trade unions and were thus taking away the basic right of representation.

Mr Chris Rodgers, for the policy committee, welcomed the motion and said that strike-free agreements were the opposite of a self-out of workers' rights.

They were a part of packages giving more rights and, if employees were not happy about no-strike deals, they could give notice and withdraw from them.

Party divided on nuclear power

ENERGY

Sharp divisions among leading Social Democrats emerged yesterday over the strength of their support for the nuclear power industry.

The conference has committed the party to a far stronger policy in favour of nuclear energy despite signs that Dr David Owen's own enthusiasm for the industry is cooling.

The shift was disclosed when Mr John Grant, the former MP and member of the SDP's national committee, won widespread support for the strongest ever pro-nuclear stance.

He accused the Government of sounding the death knell for the industry through its plans to privatize the electricity supply industry.

"Mr Cecil Parkinson (Secretary of State for Energy) is doing the dirty work for the anti-nuclear brigade and the industry will suffer irreparable damage," he predicted at a fringe meeting yesterday.

Mr Grant, head of communications at the EETPU, the flag-ship of the SDP's policies, binding himself firmly to a policy criticized by some of his party as making them look like pale Thatcherites, he devoted a whole speech on Sunday to rejecting the mixed economy in favour of the social market.

Claiming that "greater prosperity and greater equality are not incompatible", he says that it is as important a reason for the SDP's continued existence as its belief in the nuclear deterrent.

The scheme has been preached by the SDP leader since 1981 and developed lately by the man he calls the party's guru on the subject — Robert Skidelsky, Professor of International Studies at Warwick University, biographer of Keynes and author of the SDP green paper on the social market. Professor Skidelsky told delegates: "I think the social market could be our big idea, our very own idea."

But some voters remain mis-

Later, delegates voted in favour of a policy document backing the electricity privatization and for the construction of new nuclear power stations.

They also added the proviso that nuclear power should be kept under state ownership "to ensure adequate levels of safety and investment".

After Mr Grant's remarks, Dr Owen said: "It would not be a bad idea for the country to know the true economic cost of nuclear power and, if it is not as cheap as they say, we should not have it and do not need it."

He added: "It would not be a bad idea either if we were not forced into nuclear power because we are afraid of the country being held to ransom by Arthur Scargill and the NUM."

Dr Owen, with some of his supporters, questioned the big-den costs involved in nuclear power, including the cost of decommissioning older reactors, waste disposal and research.

The SDP sought to play down their pro-nuclear energy stance when partnered to the former Liberal during the general election last year.

But the conference vote exposed the deep rift between the two parties.

Call for Europe-wide defence review

A defence review on a European-wide basis was called for by Mr John Cartwright MP, president of the SDP, during a debate that reaffirmed the party's commitment to an independent British nuclear deterrent.

He said that the logic of much closer European defence collaboration was inescapable.

This would obtain better value from defence spending and convince sceptical Americans that Europe was willing to do more to defend itself.

Opening the debate, Mr Cartwright said that the European approach must lead to a sensible division of labour in which each European member of Nato carried out roles for which it was best suited.

"That inevitably means some loss of purely national capability, but it is no longer possible for any one European nation to be totally self-sufficient across the entire range of defence capabilities."

"If we are serious about the development of a Europe without frontiers after 1992, it makes no sense to dig in our heels and refuse to consider an integrated European approach to defence."

He said that all the European Nato members faced the same problems: static or falling defence budgets, ever-rising costs of military hardware and imminent shortage of manpower.

Progress in disarmament was not the result of good luck or wishful thinking or the marching, banner-waving and civil disobedience of the one-sided nuclear disarmament.

"It was precisely because Nato stuck firmly to its twin-track policy — modernizing nuclear weapons while offering sensible, balanced disarmament — that a more realistic Soviet leadership accepted the compromise of reaching pragmatic agreements (applause)."

"Nothing we have seen in recent years in any way justifies



Mr Cartwright: Nuclear deterrent reaffirmed

Britain unilaterally throwing away its nuclear weapons.

"Indeed, the thinning out of the US presence in Europe increases the importance of

British and French nuclear weapons to the defence of Western Europe."

He said that the SDP should not set its face against future negotiations that might lead to a scaling down of Britain's nuclear capability nor abandon the long-term aim of ridding the world entirely of nuclear weapons.

"But we must make one thing clear while other nations possess nuclear weapons which can be targeted against us, Britain must have an effective nuclear deterrent of its own" (applause).

If Britain was to have an effective deterrent when Polaris started to phase out in the mid-1990s, then it must be Trident. Social Democrats should not be afraid to say so.

"Unlike other Opposition parties, we have never been prepared to gamble with the proper defence of this country

(applause). We have stuck firmly to our belief in sound defence and sensible disarmament."

Mr David Stammers, Crawley, urged delegates not to lose sight of the fact that, while *glasnost* was welcome, the Berlin Wall and other trappings of repression still existed (applause).

Mr John Grant, for the policy committee, said that they all knew who made policy in the Labour Party. Ron Todd had picked up the telephone and said: "Neil" and the Leader of her Majesty's loyal Opposition did just that (laughter).

"We are the peacekeepers, but recognize that vigilance and strength are the only way to ensure lasting peace. For us, peace and freedom are indivisible and both must be steadfastly ensured and defended."

The party's defence policy was endorsed by a large majority to loud applause.

Move to abolish NHS pay-beds is rejected

The council rejected an attempt to commit the party to abolition of private pay-beds in the National Health Service, after a debate in which the idea was described as outdated in view of comprehensive SDP proposals for reform of the NHS, which the conference accepted.

A motion endorsing the proposals in a party green paper, moved by Ms Freda Mason, of

the policy committee. She said that they gave clear commitment to increase funding to just over 1 per cent of gross domestic product, a move to be phased in over a number of years.

Money paid in tax that went to the NHS should be especially designated so that people were aware of the cost.

Mr Alan Hayman, Essex, moved a motion expressing

opposition to the proposed introduction of charges for optical and dental checks. The consequences of the proposal would be horrendous.

Mrs Sheila Wells, Edinburgh, moved a motion calling for the gradual phasing out of private beds in the NHS.

She said that some health authorities, especially in the South-east, had become depen-

dent on income from the private sector. That was no reason why the rest of the UK should follow suit.

The Edinburgh motion was also criticized by Ms Kay Richards, a member of the Royal Commission on the NHS, who said that it was divisive and not integrative.

Ms Rosemary Brownlow, Northumberland, a vice-pres-

ident, said: "I have a gut dislike of a system which allows people to buy privilege in education or health."

But the green paper made the Edinburgh motion out of date. The problems of the health service were caused by starvation of resources.

The Edinburgh motion was rejected and the policy committee motion was agreed to.

A few problems with party's 'very own big idea'

By Robin Oakley, Political Editor

Dr David Owen has used the SDP conference to make the so-called "social market" the flag-ship of the SDP's policies. Binding himself firmly to a policy criticized by some of his party as making them look like pale Thatcherites, he devoted a whole speech on Sunday to rejecting the mixed economy in favour of the social market.

Claiming that "greater prosperity and greater equality are not incompatible", he says that it is as important a reason for the SDP's continued existence as its belief in the nuclear deterrent.

The scheme has been preached by the SDP leader since 1981 and developed lately by the man he calls the party's guru on the subject — Robert Skidelsky, Professor of International Studies at Warwick University, biographer of Keynes and author of the SDP green paper on the social market. Professor Skidelsky told delegates: "I think the social market could be our big idea, our very own idea."

But some voters remain mis-

fully unaware of the concept and few Social Democrats agree on what precisely it means.

At a Torquay fringe meeting there was a strong buzz of approval when a heckler said: "If you asked everyone in this room to explain what the social market is — and make their lives depend on the answer — no one would live."

So what are Dr Owen and Professor Skidelsky proposing? In a phrase, they want the SDP to be pro-market, but anti-*laissez-faire*.

They accept with the Conservatives that the market is better able to provide most goods and services than the state, favouring co-operation based on individual plans rather than central direction. They say that the left forgets the need to create the wealth to distribute for social purposes and the necessary safeguarding of individual liberty. Britain must compete to live.

But social marketeers accept that markets do not always

deliver, that there are some services still better provided by the state and that governments should correct the working of the market where it fails to provide individuals with sufficient returns for a decent existence. Dr Owen insists that governments have to ensure the social accountability of the market.

Public provision, Skidelsky says, leads to congestion. "Queuing is the price we pay for the tax-financed provision of goods which are technically private." The answer is to ensure that consumers have choices. Dr Owen says: "The most powerful right of the consumer is the right of exit, switching to another supplier. For this reason, opposition to monopoly is central to the social market and has been a cause championed by the SDP."

What this means in practice is that the SDP supports international free trade and strong laws against restrictive practice and monopoly. In Dr Owen's words: "Maintenance by govern-

ment of the conditions of competition is an indispensable duty."

So the SDP MPs have backed the idea of an increased internal market within the National Health Service, with patients free to move outside their district for operations and have their own authority charged.

They have joined the Government in opposing the continued monopoly provision of free non-selective education by local education authorities.

They have vehemently opposed attempts by the CEBG to retain its monopoly on the privatization of electricity and they criticize the Government's privatization programme for not doing more to prevent the replacement of public monopolies with private monopolies. They would want to steer a post-Thatcher Conservative Party away from a return to corporatism.

But the SDP still champions the principle of the NHS, publicly provided free education and

"social housing" for rent, and its social-market adherents believe in correcting the market's failures to provide sufficient employment with, for example, a strong regional policy.

For individuals who have not profited from the operation of market forces, their belief is not merely in the safety-net society providing passive income support but also in the "enabling society" offering positive incentives to activity and improvement in the form of training schemes.

At the risk of being condemned by some of their own followers as "pale Thatcherites", the new Owenite SDP has jettisoned the incomes policies previously favoured by the two Alliance parties, involving an "inflation tax" on employers who agreed excessive wage deals.

Instead, accepting that past Keynesian experiments failed because of excessive union power and ineffective management and that a "market-

friendly" technical revolution has miniaturized the economy, they favour localized wage bargaining, no-strike agreements and non-inflationary "penal arbitration" (Under this system an arbitrator on a wage claim cannot split the difference between final bids from union and management sides but can only accept one or the other, a pressure on both to be moderate).

The other element in the SDP's social-market policies is its strong backing for profit-related pay. Dr Owen is an enthusiast for ESOPs, the employee share-ownership plans whereby firms are enabled to distribute shares to their employees without going public, by the creation of trusts.

Slowly, the social-market philosophy is being turned into policy package. But it looks likely to be some time before the SDP can reduce it to a bumper-sticker slogan to pull in the voters.

Re-think on post policy

The conference reminded, on the advice of the policy committee, a motion seeking policy proposals for the introduction of competition in letter delivery services, with protection for rural users.

It was moved by Mr David Peniket, youth section, who said that competition would extend choice. There was no reason why the average Londoner should subsidize the landed gentry on their estates.

Mr Craig Hands, a postman from Grays, Essex, said that he hoped that the motion was not intended as revenge for the recent dispute. They should not vote for emotional reasons. The proposal would increase the price to the customer for loss-making services.

Business today

This morning members debate

Police witness claims SAS had no option but to shoot

SAS soldiers who killed two IRA terrorists had "no alternative" but to open fire, a police witness told the Gibraltar inquest yesterday.

The witness, a security officer from the Gibraltar Police, identified only as officer P, said in the same circumstances he would have shot them too.

He said Mairead Farrell and Daniel McCann became "hyperactive" when they heard a police siren. McCann made a movement as if he were going for a gun and Farrell moved quickly towards her bag. He believed she was trying to trigger a bomb with a radio-controlled detonator.

Officer P, who was armed and on surveillance duty when the soldiers moved in, was giving evidence from behind a screen to the inquest on the two terrorists and a third member of the bomb team, Sean Savage, who was shot down separately.

He told the soldiers' lawyer, Mr Michael Grade, there was no doubt in his mind that McCann appeared to be going for a gun and no doubt that Farrell appeared to be reaching for a detonator.

Mr Grade: "If you had been in the soldiers' position as an armed policeman, what would you have done?"

P: "I would have shot, sir".

Mr Grade: "And in your opinion the soldiers had no



GIBRALTAR INQUEST

alternative but to do what they did?"

P: "Yes, sir".

P told Mr Grade it was clear that the siren had suggested to Farrell and McCann that something was happening.

P said: "They became hyperactive. Their movements, the expressions on their faces changed. They started eyeballing. Their eyes were going everywhere and their pace immediately changed."

He said that when the caution was shouted, McCann made a rapid movement with his right arm.

P, who told the court he had been a police officer for 13 years, explained that "eyeballing" was an expression used by police officers to describe a criminal about to do something and aware of police surrounding him or who feels uncomfortable and starts to look around.

They were eyeballing for one or two seconds, he added. Questioned on the shout he heard, he said he could not remember which way round

the words were said. It was either "Stop, police" or "Police, stop".

He said he did not see Farrell or McCann raise their hands in surrender at any time. If they had, he would have seen. He agreed with Mr Grade that the soldiers had not been overstepping their orders and that there had been no "wrong-doings".

Mr Charles Colombo, the acting deputy commissioner of Gibraltar police, earlier told the hearing that he did not have sufficient manpower to arrest the three terrorists and clear the area around the suspected car bomb at the same time.

He was asked by Mr Patrick McGrory, the solicitor representing the families of the dead terrorists, why he had not ordered the evacuation of the area around the suspected car bomb.

Mr Colombo said: "We had an operational plan for the clearance of the area. But we simply did not have the manpower to deal with the situation when it happened."

"We had people deployed for the arrest but the evacuation of an area of that size needs a lot of police officers to cordon off an area. It sounds easy here but you need to be in the field", he said.

Mr McGrory asked why, if the primary object had been

Hunting for the brightest ideas



Livewire, a nationwide tour to find the entrepreneurs of the future, began in London yesterday when Nick Munro, last year's winner (centre) was interviewed by two 1988 entrants, Nick Manley (left) and Simon Bowler. The scheme, sponsored by Shell UK, aims to encourage people aged between 16 and 25 to work for themselves. The entrants are each given an adviser who will help them towards the launch of their businesses (Photograph: James Morgan).

British inquest likely into game reserve death

By Michael Horsnell

A inquest is expected to be held in Britain into the death of an English tourist whose charred remains have been found in a Kenyan game reserve. Police in Kenya are investigating the last hours of Miss Julie Ward, aged 28.

Her father, Mr John Ward, managing director of the Butterfly Hotels group, from Bury St Edmunds, Suffolk, who believes she was attacked and her body burnt - perhaps by poachers who feared she might have photographed them - after she abandoned her stranded Jeep in the Masai Mara reserve, is to return to Kenya today. Mr Bill Walrond, the West Suffolk coroner, said an inquest would be convened if Miss Ward's remains are returned to Britain. Suffolk detectives would go to Kenya to make their own inquiries.

Hearings will be re-enacted on TV

By Richard Evans, Media Editor

A reconstruction of the Gibraltar inquest, with actors playing the people involved, will be screened on Channel 4 within days of the hearing ending, it was disclosed yesterday.

Mr Michael Grade, the channel's chief executive, said the production, costing £300,000, would be "straight reportage of what happened in court with no comment or interpretation".

Channel 4 has previously broadcast lengthy précis of other hearings including the Birmingham public house bombing appeal, the *Spycatcher* case and the Clive Ponting trial.

A team of researchers and television executives are in Gibraltar and have been sending regular instalments to England.

Mr John Willis, Channel 4's new controller of factual programmes, said that when the court report is complete, normal schedules will be revised to accommodate the special programme.

No casting had yet taken place, and it had not been decided whether the actors playing the SAS men will be seen by viewers.

Mr Willis, who hopes the programme can be sold to other countries, including Ireland, said: "Everyone sees it in bits and pieces in the newspapers. To have it all pulled together in an even-handed programme gives everyone a clear view of what happened. If you don't buy a newspaper on one day you miss an important part of the story."

Mr Grade also disclosed that Channel 4 will devote an evening of prime time television next month to the Government's broadcasting White Paper, which is likely to change the channel's funding arrangements. It is due to be published next month.

"There is great public interest in what the future shape of broadcasting is going to be and Channel 4 will be analysing and debating the White Paper at length", Mr Grade said.

Three regular television and radio presenters are to make their debuts on Channel 4 in a £35 million line-up of programmes for the autumn.

Carol Barnes, the *News at Ten* newscaster, Richard Kershaw, the *Panorama* reporter, and Brian Redhead, the radio presenter, will all have their own series in the new season.

Miss Barnes will continue her ITN newsreading duties when she joins Channel 4 to take over *The Sharp End*, a series about people at work and the issues affecting them, now in its second year.

Richard Kershaw takes over to present the fifth series of *The Business Programme*, and Brian Redhead will host a new religious news and affairs series, *Not on Sunday*.

The new schedules unveiled yesterday put a strong emphasis on comedy and also see the launch of the channel's first regular arts magazine programme.

Clive Anderson will present *Whose Line Is It Anyway?*, the comedy improvisation show developed from the popular BBC Radio series of the same name.

Channel 4 will be bidding a special farewell to President Reagan on American election night with an all-night mid-night matinee of three of the president's films, including *Bedtime for Bonzo*, in which he co-starred with a chimpanzee.

The channel's weekly arts magazine, *Signals*, will tackle arts subjects ranging from architecture and the design of lettering to dance, comic strips and the expansion of arts centres around the country.

Cinema films will be shown on TV sooner

By Richard Evans, Media Editor

Feature films made for the cinema are to be shown more quickly on television after an agreement involving the British Screen Advisory Council.

Until now a "holdback", implemented by the Cinema Exhibitors' Association, meant such films were not normally shown on television until three years after their launch in the cinema.

However, in the wake of appeals by the British Film and Television Producers' Association, a new deal supported by key film and television organizations has been agreed through the advisory council's mediation.

Any cinema film costing £4 million or less will be screened on television immediately after its release if those responsible for its marketing decide it is appropriate.

English language films exceeding such a budget may also be broadcast immediately on television with the agreement of a new committee representing industry interests. The three-year block applying to other English language films will be reduced to two years.

Film chiefs are hoping the change will encourage broadcasters to continue their recent investment in British feature films.

Mr Alan Howden, general manager of programme acquisition at the BBC, said: "This is most encouraging news as the BBC seeks ways of developing its support for feature film production."

Mr Simon Reith, chief executive of British Screen Finance, said: "Television is becoming a mainstream source of funding for British feature films. The new procedure gives added incentive for this desperately needed support."

Protection for bikers

Leg protectors are expected to be fitted to lower-powered motorcycles within two years, after an agreement between Japanese manufacturers and UK researchers (*Our Motor Industry Correspondent writes*).

The motorcycle makers had been fearful that large and weighty protection would alter the character and appeal of their bikes.

After visiting Japan for talks with Honda, Kawasaki, Suzuki and Yamaha, Mr Peter Bottomley, minister for roads and safety, is confident past problems have been ironed out. "A line has been drawn over what has gone in the past", he said.

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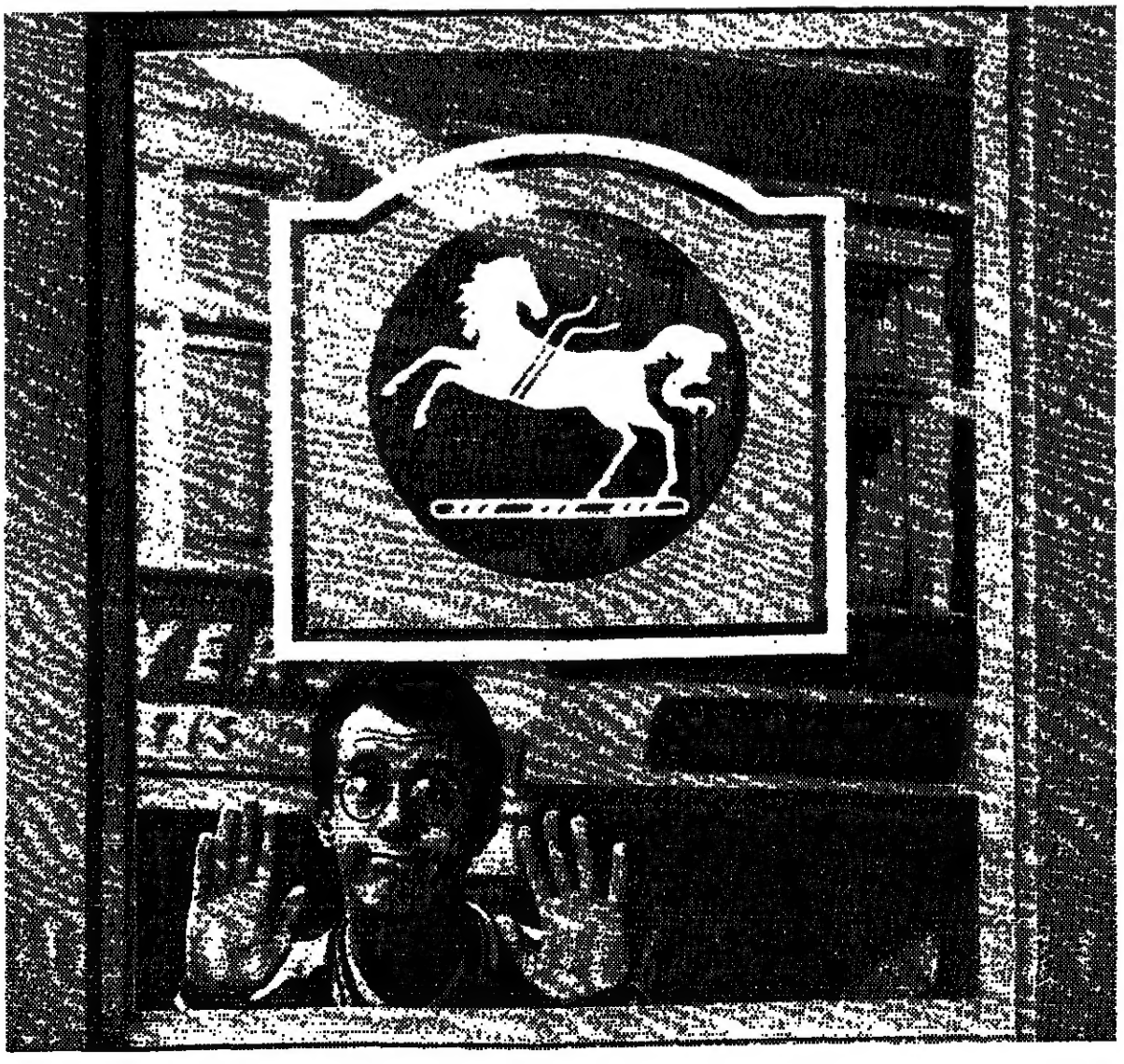
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£1bn scheme for regeneration of neglected inner city Birmingham

Private cash to transform area of decay

By Craig Seton

The first private urban development agency in Britain is completing its master plan for a £1,000 million transformation of a decaying and neglected swath of inner city east Birmingham.

The progress of the agency, known as Birmingham Heartlands, is being closely watched by the Government, which is anxious to see the private sector playing a leading role in the regeneration of run down inner cities.

Heartlands, unlike the development corporations created in London's docklands and on Merseyside, has no government funding.

It was formed as a company almost a year ago by five large construction companies, Bryant, Douglas, Galliford, Tarmac and Wimpey, in a 65-55 partnership with Labour-controlled Birmingham City Council.

Its target over 10 years is to raise more than £1 billion from developers, banks and other financial institutions to redevelop 2,350 acres of the Aston and Nechells. The aim

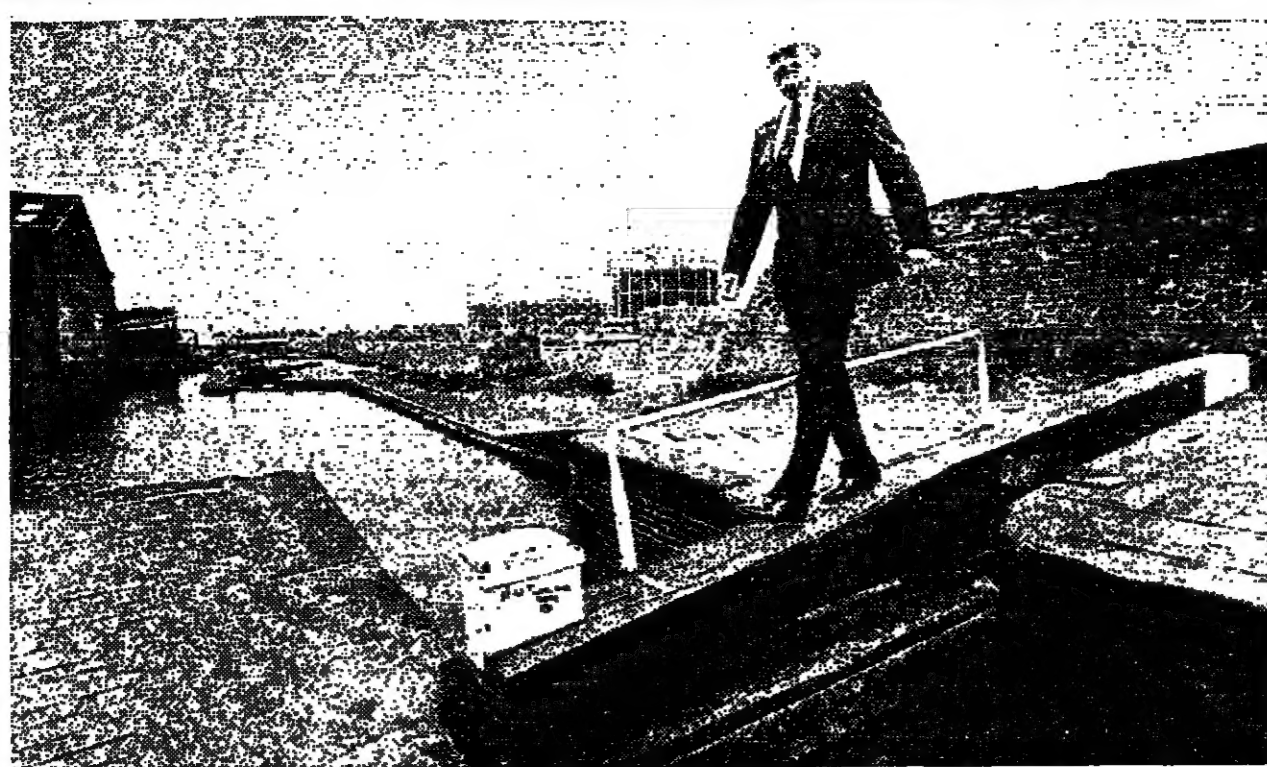
is to create a new, self-contained industrial, commercial, residential and leisure environment.

Mr Alan Osborne, aged 60, chairman of Tarmac Construction, who is on secondment as chief executive of Heartlands, has a view of the daunting task from his office in an old factory on the edge of the redevelopment area.

Opposite his office, where he works with a team of 10, are three rusty gas holders. Below are acres of derelict land, bordered by the neglected Birmingham and Fazeley canal, its banks crowded with ageing factories.

To the east are blocks of 1960s' flats in urgent need of repair. More than 80 per cent of the area's homes are council run and unemployment among the 16,000 population is 31 per cent. It is one of the most deprived areas in the country.

Mr Osborne said: "The Government regards us as pioneers. We have a responsibility to bring about change and the money will be almost



Mr Alan Osborne, seconded to the Heartlands project in Birmingham, viewing the daunting task.

entirely private. We have to create something better than is out there at the moment.

"The problem is the sheer complexity. We are knee deep in contamination and factories."

The Heartlands strategy is now taking shape. Working parties have drawn up a concept plan and companies owning land in the area are being encouraged to take part in the development.

Simplified planning zones will be created to speed development and, through the city council, Heartlands will have powers of compulsory purchase. Individual development consortiums have been formed for specific projects. A £300 million business centre of new, high quality offices is proposed as a star project.

Bryant, Tarmac, Douglas and Wimpey have formed a consortium for a £130 million waterlinks scheme where the old canal would be opened up as a centre-piece for new

housing and commercial and industrial properties, shops, restaurants and public houses.

Another consortium will create a new urban village of mixed homes for sale and rent in Bordesley while council homes will be improved.

A new spine road will open up the area and factories will be built for sale and rent.

A community trust has been formed to involve the community and overcome fears that new housing will be

priced out of the reach of local people.

Mr Osborne cringes at the word yuppyfication and said: "We certainly do not want to get into the silly area of London prices".

He praised the city council for its pragmatic approach to working hand in hand with the private sector as a minority partner.

The first building work will start early next year, together with the greening of the area to improve the environment.

Aids charity seeks wider screening

By Jill Sherman, Social Services Correspondent

The Government should undertake widespread anonymous screening for the HIV virus, according to a new charity.

The Aids Policy Unit, whose directors include Professor Michael Adler and Dr Charles Farthing, two leading Aids experts, says it is critically important for the Government to know the prevalence of the HIV infection and its geographical spread.

Mr Nicolas Stacey, the unit's director, said: "We believe that public opinion overwhelmingly supports the need for widespread testing and the Government is being over-sensitive to the views of a small number of doctors who have reservations."

In a report published yesterday, the unit recommends that blood be taken at antenatal clinics, STD clinics, from members of the armed forces and in hospitals. Babies up to a year old and adults aged between 16 and 55 would be screened in hospital.

Professor Adler, of Middlesex Hospital, yesterday said the public was beginning to accept the need for anonymous screening.

Screening was essential for effective health education campaigns and to plan effective health and personal social services, he said.

● The Prison Reform Trust

has called for an end to segregation of prisoners known to have Aids. A report published today also recommends that prisoners be provided with condoms and that counselling and treatment for those with Aids be improved.

Miss Una Padel, deputy director of the trust, said: "There is no doubt that both drug injecting and unsafe sexual activity occur in prisons, yet the Home Office seems reluctant to take any constructive steps to minimize the risks involved".

The report coincides with a BBC2 documentary on Aids to be televised tonight.

● Police officers may be refused insurance for mortgages because of the threat of Aids infection from carriers they have tackled.

Chief Supt Don Grieve of Merseyside, president of the Police Superintendents' Association, said yesterday that insurance companies asked if applicants had undergone a test for Aids. That would affect whether they were granted a policy and on what terms, he said.

Anonymous testing for Aids... It's Time to Act. Citizen's Action Aids Policy Unit. 53 Queen Anne Street, London W1. HIV, Aids and Prisons. Prison Reform Trust, 59 Caledonian Road, London N1 9BU £2.95 plus 50p (p&p).

Younger defends case for forests

By Kerry Gill

Mr George Younger, Secretary of State for Defence, yesterday clambered on to a 5ft high, recently restored dry-stone wall, pointed to a bleak hillside on his 1,800-acre Leckie estate, near Gargunack, Stirlingshire, and asked: "Should that be left for a few sheep or should it be used to plant trees?"

The question was, of course, rhetorical as Mr Younger had spent the morning demonstrating to fellow timber growers, planners, councillors and conservation groups how well-managed forestry could benefit everyone from a local tree feller to the insatiable appetite of the newspaper industry.

Led by Mr Younger, they trooped through a large area of the 150 acres of mixed woodland planted mainly by his father, Lord Younger of Leckie, after World War II, up the hillside to view the bleak 600-acre hillside that Mr Younger would like to plant.

His invitation comes at a time when large scale forestry has come under attack from conservation groups concerned that it is endangering flora and fauna and altering the ecological balance of many areas.

The most celebrated case

has been the threat to the unique Flow Country in Caithness and Sutherland. There, conservationists have fought to slow down afforestation on the vast, two million-acre wilderness area of blanket bog considered to be of international importance.

Captain Neil Baillie-Hamilton, chairman of Timber Growers United Kingdom, formed to represent woodland growers, said: "Today, the Nature Conservancy Council seems to be entirely preoccupied with dragonflies and butterflies."

"They oppose commercial afforestation on every possible occasion and in their view we should only be growing oak and birch. Don't get me wrong, dragonflies and butterflies are important, but our forests and trees are infinitely more important."

Now, it is the turn of Mr Younger to convince conservationists that the bleak, windswept hill of some 600 acres should also be planted with a variety of trees. Considering his estate produces 500 tonnes of timber each year, and that our sister newspaper, *The Sunday Times*, uses a similar amount for each edition, the market appears infinite.

Howe urged to act on IRA Swedish hide-out

By Michael Evans, Defence Correspondent

Sir Geoffrey Howe, the Foreign Secretary, was yesterday urged to demand an explanation from the Swedish authorities after a security chief in Sweden said IRA terrorists were known to be living in his country.

Sir Nicholas Fairbairn, Conservative MP for Perth and Kinross, and a former Scottish solicitor-general, said: "If the IRA have been given a base so that they can operate, as they have been doing, in countries south of Sweden, this is very serious."

"The Foreign Secretary should call in the Swedish

ambassador, and receive an explanation and demand action."

Supt Krister Hansen, head of the anti-terrorist division of the Swedish security police, Sapo, said a sizeable group of IRA men lived in Malmo, but police did not have the resources for surveillance.

The Foreign Office and Scotland Yard indicated yesterday that Sweden kept them informed about terrorist matters.

Mr Axel Richter, Malmo's chief public prosecutor, has ordered an investigation into the IRA's activity in the city.

Mrs Kiffin on papers charges

Mrs Dolly Kiffin, a London community leader, appeared at Horseferry Road Magistrates' Court yesterday accused of attempting to pervert the course of justice.

Mrs Kiffin, aged 50, is said to have impeded a fraud squad investigation into alleged offences of theft and false accounting by taking documents to Jamaica and losing them.

The charges involve accounts and other papers relating to the Broadwater Farm Youth Association in Tottenham, north London, of which she was a trustee.

The committal hearing continues and is expected to last four days. Reporting restrictions were not lifted.

Quick escape

Two embarrassed policemen were left standing yesterday when a boy aged 14 whom they had arrested for suspected driving offences drove off in their panda car at Beaconsfield, Buckinghamshire. The car was found abandoned.

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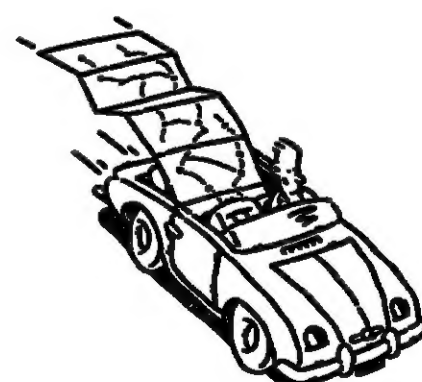
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Revolutionary Breakthrough for Baldness

A medically proven treatment that can actually slow the balding process and, in some cases, reverse it to promote new hair growth. It is now available in this country.

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Those who wish to know more about this remarkable breakthrough, and would like to arrange a free consultation in their locality are invited to telephone 01-629 8340 (London), 061-236 0930 (Manchester) or post the coupon on page 5 for full details.

Showing the flag in Africa

Howe left to wonder whether 10-day trip was really necessary

From Andrew McEwen, Diplomatic Correspondent, Nairobi

Sullivan's Dirty Half Dozen allowed themselves a cautious smile of satisfaction yesterday. One of the most nerve-racking ministerial protection jobs for some time was over, with only two minor casualties.

As they sank back into the comfort of Sir Geoffrey Howe's VC10 for the 16-hour journey to London, the six policemen who have protected the Foreign Secretary during his 10-day tour of Africa looked relieved. The Foreign Secretary had come safely through a war zone (rural Mozambique), a disaster area (Khartoum), a Sam missile danger area (southern Sudanese airspace) and had encountered a hippopotamus in Uganda without coming to any harm.

The team, whose pet name derives from the title of a film about Vietnam, had worked with some improbable counterparts, including a Mozambican security officer with the unlikely name of "Tanner" Sixpence. Superintendent John Sullivan, their leader, therefore had good reason to see the tour as a success.

That view was not entirely shared at the back of the aircraft, the area reserved for the press retinue. Despite their best endeavours, journalists travelling with the Foreign Secretary could think of no obvious achievement. Britain's relations with all the countries visited had been

refreshed, but after 10 days of top ministerial time, some more tangible result might have been expected.

There were three areas of disappointment. Although Sir Geoffrey discussed the situation in Sudan with every government he visited, he undertook no initiative to bring about peace. The Sudanese Government and the rebel Sudanese People's Liberation Army (SPLA) were not offered British good offices, or the use of a British negotiating venue such as Lancaster House. The Foreign Office appeared anxious not to be drawn directly into a negotiating process.

Attitudes on the issue of further mandatory sanctions against South Africa showed no change. Sir Geoffrey argued at the end of his tour that, even if black African governments disagreed with the British policy, they were becoming more ready to accept its good faith. But outside his private talks no evidence obvious to the press emerged to substantiate this.

In each of the countries Sir Geoffrey visited he pressed the point that African problems were essentially for African governments to solve and that it was in their own interests to follow economic policies suggested by the International Monetary Fund. While these arguments were widely seen as sound, it was

felt that Sir Geoffrey could have shown far greater generosity towards Sudan.

The Foreign Secretary's own view of his achievements was summarized in a departure statement at Maseru which said in part "A new spirit is stirring. There is ever wider recognition that peace and reconciliation, political stability and the discipline of economic liberalism are the key to national recovery... in most of the countries I have visited these signs are encouraging."

These sentiments everyone on his tour could share, but the travelling press took a far more cynical view.

If the Howe travelling roadshow was thin on political content, its stage scenery was superb. Riding around Africa in a vintage VC10 has something of the style of travelling in a concourse-condition Rolls-Royce Silver Spirit.

Even after a quarter of a century these ancient planes remain the best advertisement for British engineering abroad after Concorde.

But what of the two minor casualties? Ah yes, the VC10 was beset by a fuel bowser, knocking out a wing light, and Superintendent Sullivan, who tends to outshine his ministers in the sartorial stakes, was accidentally soaked from head to foot in Coca-Cola, ruining his silk tie and snappy off-white suit.

Street protests defy Burmese Army crackdown



Burmese demonstrators marching in Rangoon despite the crackdown which has followed the coup by hardline army officers on Sunday in which scores of civilians have been killed in savage street clashes in the capital and at least three other cities. The military junta has so far confirmed 54 people killed.

New challenges to the rocket club elite

UK joins bid to halt flight of Argentina's Condor2 Israel expands its nuclear horizons

By Pearce Wright, Science Editor

The United States and its main industrial allies, including Britain, are trying to persuade Argentina to halt the development of a medium-range missile being built with technical help from Egypt and funds from Iraq.

Argentina has been working on the Condor2 missile since 1984 at the latest, according to intelligence reports studied by officials of the Reagan Administration. It is believed to be a two-stage rocket with a range of between 4,200 and 6,200 miles and a payload of about 770lb.

A senior Argentine source in Washington confirmed that Egypt was involved in development of the Condor, but insisted that it was only for peaceful purposes.

"It is solely for launching satellites and scientific loads into space," he added. "We have some form of relationship with Egypt with regard to this missile."

Representatives of the US, Britain, France, West Germany, Italy, Canada and Japan met in Rome on September 8-9 and are understood to have decided to give special

attention to persuading Argentina to stop development of the Condor. The seven nations decided in April, 1987, to work against the spread of ballistic missiles capable of delivering nuclear weapons.

State Department officials said the Argentine missile, along with the proliferation of other weapons being devel-

oped or sold in the Third World, would be discussed at special US-Soviet talks in Washington next week.

The Condor is still in the development stage in Argentina, according to US officials. There is concern that the involvement of Iraq and Egypt could mean that the

missile will be exported to other Middle East countries once it is fully developed.

An Argentine source, however, insisted that "the agreement with Egypt does not foresee the export of the missile from Argentina". He added that the Condor was not a secret project.

The seven-nation meeting, which shared intelligence information on Argentina's development of the Condor, called the weapon a leading "project of concern" in the field of missile development. Control of Condor exports should be a priority, it decided.

Next week's US-Soviet talks will seek ways of persuading countries not to export missiles in the Third World, as well as preventing the manufacture of missile systems with extensive range and power.

State Department officials believe North Korea, Argentina, Brazil and possibly Iraq and South Korea are capable of manufacturing missiles. On present trends, as many as 15 Third World countries could be producing missiles by the late 1990s.

The launch of Israel's Horizon 1 satellite makes that country the seventh space power after Russia, America, Europe, China, India and Japan.

More important, it has implications for establishing Israel's place as the world's sixth nuclear weapons state.

Although Horizon 1 placed into orbit a 3kg payload, reminiscent of Sputnik 1 in terms of the size of object, the same missile power could deliver a nuclear weapon over a shorter range.

Rocket technology and nuclear technology share one crucial characteristic.

They can be used equally well for military or civil purposes. The choice is not a technical one, it is one of politics and economics.

By coincidence, the military implications for Israel were thrown into sharp relief yesterday with the opening of the annual meeting of the International Atomic Energy Agency, the United Nations organization responsible for monitoring the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty, which aims to block the spread of atomic weapons beyond the

existing five recognized nuclear powers: the United States, Russia, Britain, France and China.

The majority of members of the Agency yesterday called on Israel to "place all its nuclear facilities under IAEA safeguards".

Yet the extent of Israel's involvement in nuclear weapons still rests on information disclosed by Mordechai Vanunu, a former technician employed at the Dimona Nuclear Centre in the Negev, who in 1986 gave exclusive details to *The Sunday Times* about a military nuclear programme. He was sentenced to 18 years in prison, earlier this year, for his revelations.

As a consequence of the disclosures, Dr Blix, director general of the International Atomic Energy Agency, was instructed by a majority of member countries to examine Israel's nuclear capabilities and the threat posed.

His report yesterday showed the weakness of the safeguards arrangements of the Agency to halt the diversion of nuclear material from civil to weapons purposes.

UN poll recalls Falklands split

From James Bone, New York

The 43rd General Assembly of the United Nations will open in New York today with a diplomatic confrontation similar to that provoked by the Falkland Islands War.

At stake is the presidency of the 159-state assembly, which is set for a Latin American or Caribbean nation.

Argentina's Foreign Minister, Señor Dante Caputo, is challenging Britain's representative at the UN, Dame Ruth Nita Barrow.

The clash pits Argentina's Latin American backers against Britain and members of the Commonwealth and the Anglophone states of the

Caribbean - just as did the Falklands conflict.

Señor Caputo claims support from about 90 of the 159 member states, including the Soviet bloc, most of Asia and all of Europe except Britain and Portugal. His supporters seem to be trying to carry favour with Argentina for economic reasons.

Also at issue is the right of small states not to be forced on to the sidelines of diplomacy by larger nations.

The Latin American and Caribbean nations have had 10 chances to provide a president of the General Assembly since the UN was founded, but the post has always gone to Latin America.

The last time the group

nominated a General Assembly president, in 1983, Panama forced out the Bahamas.

Dame Nita, who is black and a former member of the Commonwealth's Eminent Persons Group on South Africa, claims the support of black Africa.

But Argentina has been wooing Africa - Señor Caputo toured the continent this summer - and France is also said to be lobbying hard among its Francophone African allies for an Argentine victory.

Señor Caputo is likely to win, but British officials say that this will have little impact on the existing pressure at the UN for Britain to negotiate over the sovereignty of the Falkland Islands.

WORLD ROUNDUP

Avril wants new deal for Haiti

Miami - Lieutenant-General Prosper Avril, once one of the most trusted retainers of the exiled Duvalier family dictatorship in Haiti, has promised to improve human rights and to steer the country in a new direction after seizing power in a coup on Saturday (Alan Tomlinson writes).

He met several members of the diplomatic corps on Sunday, including the US Ambassador, Mr. Brunson McKinley, and talked about a desire to oversee a transition to civilian government.

There were reports yesterday from the capital, Port-au-Prince, that younger officers in the Palace Guard, who propelled their commander into the limelight by ousting General Henri Namphy in a bloodless takeover, had tabled a list of 19 demands, including a return to democracy.

US diplomats in Washington described the coup as "probably a step for the better". They said General Avril's rise offered an opportunity to meet some of the conditions the US has set for a resumption of American aid, cut off last November when violence interrupted democratic elections.

Fear of Lebanon split

West Beirut - The collapse of US and Syrian efforts to find a new president for Lebanon has created fears that the country may be partitioned if Christian and Muslim leaders cannot make concessions to ensure the election of a successor to President Gemayel tomorrow, when the Parliament makes its second attempt to do so (Juan Carlos Gumucio writes).

But the position of leading politicians in both the Christian and Muslim communities has scarcely changed since August 18, when Christian militia forced MPs to boycott the election of Mr. Suleiman Franjeh.

Israel's man in Cairo

Jerusalem - Professor Shimon Shamir yesterday became Israel's third ambassador to Egypt, the only Arab country which has diplomatic relations with the Jewish state (David Bernstein writes).

Professor Shamir, an authority on modern Egypt and the first director of the Israeli Academic Centre in Cairo, presented his credentials and messages from the Israeli Prime Minister, Mr. Yitzhak Shamir, and the Foreign Minister, Mr. Shimon Peres, to President Mubarak at a ceremony in Cairo.

Elusive chemical ban

Geneva - The 40-nation UN disarmament conference is winding up its annual session, still some way from a world convention banning chemical weapons, despite added emphasis from the allegations that Iraq used such arms (Alan McGregor writes).

A list of more than 50 lethal chemical compounds to be prohibited has been agreed, but negotiators cannot decide how to verify that countries comply with the ban. Negotiators will meet at the end of the year to solve the verification problem.

Hawke on warpath

Sydney - The Australian Prime Minister, Mr. Bob Hawke, last night arrived in Tonga, where the South Pacific Forum is meeting, for a showdown with Ratu Sir Kamisese Mara, his Fijian counterpart (Christopher Morris writes).

An angry Mr. Hawke has been trying to coax Ratu Mara for five days, since Fiji's military-backed Government banned a meeting between Senator Gareth Evans, the Australian Foreign Minister, and Dr. Timoci Ravadra, Fiji's former Prime Minister who was deposed in the first of last year's two coups.

Reformers shelter under 'popular front' umbrella

Kiev, June 9: Independent clubs and unofficial groups held a meeting, then announced the establishment of a People's Front in Support of Perestroika, an umbrella for unofficial groups. Aleksandr Shevchenko was elected leader of the organizing committee.

Moscow, June: The organizing committee of the Popular Front was joined by representatives of poetry clubs. Towards the end of June, representatives of 22 clubs joined the committee.

Moscow, July 3: A meeting of informal groups took place to discuss the activities of the committee of the Popular Front. Many of the speakers

criticized Andrei Danilov and Mikhail Gorbachev, two members of the organizing committee, for "usurping the function of representatives" and "foisting their opinions on the majority". Some groups withdrew their representatives on the committee.

Moscow, July 5: The organizing committee of the Moscow Popular Front held a meeting on Tverskoy Boulevard to collect signatures to support the creation of similar groups throughout the Soviet Union.

Lviv, July 7: A large meeting agreed to create a Democratic Front in Support of Perestroika and an initiative group

Among the many informal groups set up in the past two years in the Soviet Union are "popular fronts" which try to combine demands for economic and political reform with acceptance of the law and support for Mr. Mikhail Gorbachev's policies. Because they agree that reform is possible within the present system, they have generally been welcomed and sometimes used by the authorities. This ambiguous relationship has led to splits within some groups, and to charges from other opposition groups that they are no more than Gorbachev stooges. Here are some examples of "popular front" activities.

on the Organization of Meetings. Fifteen independent organizations joined the Democratic Front. The meeting wanted the city authorities to put up a monument to the Ukrainian poet, Taras Shevchenko.

Kiev, July 7: A meeting of the Popular Union in Support of Perestroika was held at which the organizers stressed the

need "to unite forces to defend perestroika". A former political prisoner, Leonid Milovskiy, spoke of the need to fight for the release and rehabilitation of political prisoners.

Ukraine, July 14: *Pravda* Ukraine, in reporting on recent demonstrations, said that party delegates had dared not attend the gatherings.

Polish Government set to resign over economy

From Richard Bassett, Warsaw

Mr. Zbigniew Messner, the beleaguered Prime Minister of Poland, offered his resignation to Parliament yesterday during an emotional, day-long debate on the country's economic policies.

He said the offer covered the other members of the Government, which has been in power since late 1985.

The Prime Minister was responding to the findings of a parliamentary extraordinary

committee on economic reform which recommended a "deep restructuring" of the Polish Government.

A vote by the 460 members of the Sejm, expected later last night, would confirm the resignations.

However, Mr. Messner is likely to remain in power as a caretaker Prime Minister until a new government is formed later this month.

During yesterday's debate, a plenum of the ruling Communist Party was called for September 26. General Woj-

lowski, July 15: About 50 representatives of the official press in the republic had a five-hour meeting with Vyacheslav Chornovil, Mikhail Bogdan Gorniy, and Ivan Makar, all members of the Democratic Movement.

Among other things, they discussed the work of the independent press.

Riga, July 25: A member of the Moscow Popular Front told a meeting of social clubs that a conference of socialist social clubs and the Popular Front would be held in Moscow on August 19-20. An all-Soviet conference of the Popular Front was planned for the end of August in Leningrad.

Yalta, August 12-14: A conference of popular front

organizations was held. Delegates from about 10 cities exchanged experiences.

Riga, August 17: About 200 people gathered for a meeting of the Popular Front. The meeting was banned by the executive committee of the October District, because the procurator of the republic judged it to be anti-Soviet. The entrance was guarded by the militia and KGB.

Tallinn, August 23: After a meeting organized by the Estonian Group For the Publication of the Molotov-Ribbentrop Pact in Khirve Park, the 5,000 participants marched to the city hall to attend a Popular Front meeting permitted by the authorities.

Leningrad, August 26-28:

Representatives from all areas attended an all-Soviet conference of popular front organizations; 150 people attended the conference from the Baltic states, the Ukraine and the Russian republic.

Most delegates opposed the formation of one group, pointing out that there were significant differences of opinion on the theory and practice of the movement. Most delegates abstained on the resolution on organizational matters. Party officials, such as Berezyovskiy of the Moscow region Communist Party took part.

Leningrad, August 28: A Popular Front meeting on nationality questions, banned by the authorities, was attended by more than 200 people. Although surrounded by militia, nobody was detained.

On August 28, *Ekspress-Khronika* was informed that its correspondent, who had intended to be at the meeting, and his wife had been detained in Leningrad. Six other people were detained at the same time.

Moscow, September 1: A commission called Subscription 88 has been formed by groups affiliated to the Popular Front, members of Perestroika 88 and Civic Dignity. The commission aims to end the limit on the number of people who may subscribe to periodicals. The commission also plans to organize mass protests against these restrictions.

French TV strike looms over a woman's salary

From Susan MacDonald, Paris



Mlle Ockrent: A cut in pay before she has earned any.

A strike on both France's state-owned television channels is threatened for this week over the high salary paid to the top newscaster, Mlle Christine Ockrent, which has set off an explosion of staff dissatisfaction.

Antenne 2's decision this month to employ Mlle Ockrent at the equivalent of about £140,000 a year was the last straw for the station's news and information team.

The staff accept that high salaries have become a feature of private television but, they complain, Antenne 2's management habitually pleads poverty as its reason for generally insufficient salaries and inadequate budgets on which to compete with the news output on the richer private channels.

There was a slight hope yesterday that the Antenne 2 strike, set to start

tomorrow, and the strike on the other state channel, FR3, scheduled for Thursday, could be averted. Union talks on overall salaries and working conditions are beginning, and Mlle Ockrent has agreed to an annual salary cut of about £28,000 even before she has earned her first month's pay.

The outcry has toppled M. Elio Varadier, the director of information at Antenne 2, who resigned last Friday.

President Mitterrand, asked at the weekend to comment on Mlle Ockrent and her salary, failed to calm the storm, not least by making a bland comment about people earning what they are worth.

The row has highlighted the lamentable state of television broadcasting in France. The professional activities of Mlle Ockrent, aged 44, over the past three years are a reflection of that disarray, caused by the interference of successive governments. At the height

of her popularity in 1985, Mlle Ockrent, known for her outspokenness and determination, resigned as head of news at Antenne 2, making accusations that the station had refused her a free house.

She was born in Belgium, and her previous career in American television has left her with little time for the political appointees who run state television and who change when governments do.

In 1985, when France had three state-owned and only one private television channel, the Socialists created two new private channels.

The following year, the right-wing government announced that it was selling off the principal state channel, TF1, to the private sector.

The new private channels competed for audiences and advertising revenue by offering huge salaries to established TV personalities who were willing to switch allegiances. After a

spell in radio, Mlle Ockrent became the effective No. 3 in the new TF1 last year, but appeared less and less frequently on the screen.

Her dissatisfaction led her to negotiate a return to Antenne 2 but, in addition to her pay problems, it is not certain she has the same audience appeal she had three years ago.

Whether or not there is a television strike, the Government, sooner than it might have wished, will have to handle the broadcasting hot potato.

Newspapers accuse Mme Catherine Tasca, the new Communications Minister, of trying to get rid of the conservative-appointed head of Antenne 2, M. Claude Contamine. President Mitterrand does not wish to sweep out previous government appointees, but the press yesterday reported M. Contamine, originally a diplomat by profession, as being willing to go, if he were offered a suitable ambassadorship.

Italian port up in arms as poison ship's odyssey ends

From Roger Boyes, Livorno

The Karin B, with its uncomfortable cargo of poisonous Italian chemicals and sludge, headed into the roads of Livorno yesterday towards calm waters and stormy politics.

It was the end of a toxic odyssey that has taken the 3,250-ton West German vessel from Nigeria to Spain, West Germany, Britain, France, The Netherlands and now Italy: a case of return to sender, address unknown.

Until the last moment, Signor Roberto Benvenuti (a name which derives from the word for welcome), the Communist Mayor of Livorno, had tried to stave off the Karin B with its 2,000-ton cargo of toxic waste.

At the weekend he issued an entry ban, promptly overruled by the prefect of the Livorno region. The mayor then issued another ban on the Karin B, but this, too, has been discarded by the central authorities. Signor Benvenuti has, in fact, been trying to buy time and bargain with Rome for the shortest possible period of harbouring for the Karin B.

The first line of defence was the health check. When the blue contours of the Karin B have into view at 6am it was flying a yellow flag, indicating

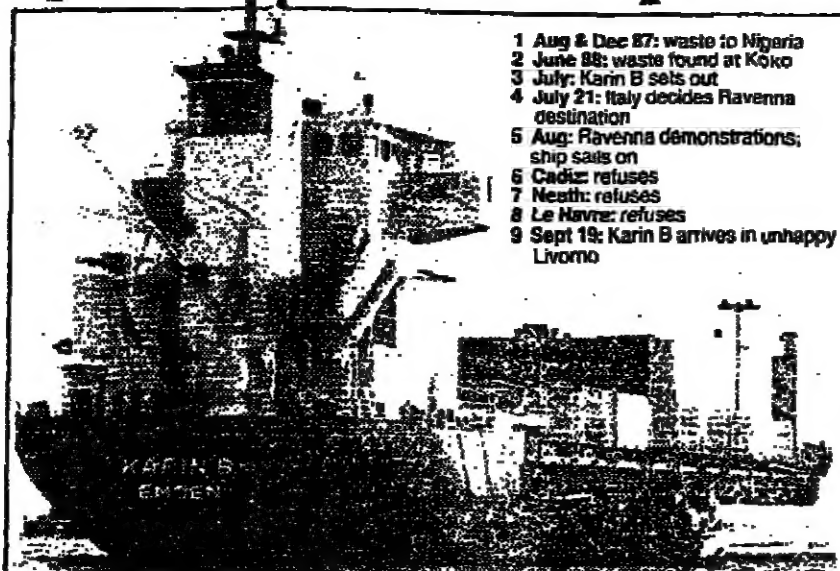
that it had been asked to present a certificate of good health.

A motor launch went up to the Karin B at 7.30am and Admiral Antonio Alati, a bluff technocrat who is the official government emissary, clambered on board. He was joined by a doctor, a maritime fire chief, the deputy harbour master and an analytical chemist.

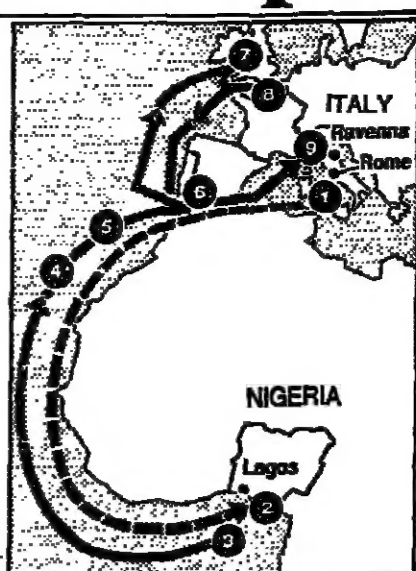
Police launches circled the Karin B to scare off dozens of motorboats containing international television crews. This week the Karin B has replaced ageing topless film starlets on the Costa Smeralda as the focus of paparazzi attention.

Livorno is a city at war. In truth, it is no great beauty spot and until the latest wave of poison scandals it has been a regular trans-shipper of chemical waste. But Karin B's chain of rejection, a similar case (the Zancobia) affecting near-by Tuscan and Ligurian ports, and the promise of at least another four poison boats heading for Italy, has brought about a collapse of confidence in the Government's waste disposal programme.

The fear is that the waste, once unloaded, will never leave Livorno. "Why should we take this stuff? Why Li-



- 1 Aug 8: Karin B: waste to Nigeria
- 2 June 88: waste found at Koko
- 3 July: Karin B sets out
- 4 July 21: Italy decides Ravenna destination
- 5 Aug: Ravenna demonstrations; ship sails
- 6 Cadix: refuses
- 7 Neath: refuses
- 8 Le Havre: refuses
- 9 Sept 18: Karin B arrives in unhappy Livorno



vorno?" asked a trade union protester at the dockside yesterday. The 1,400 port workers are on strike alert.

"We will unload the ship only if it is guaranteed that the barrels will be put on a truck and taken away immediately," said Sergio, a picketer with the girth of one of Karin B's barrels. His was one of the more moderate voices to be heard.

The Italian Communist Party is the dominant force on the dockside and it has called for a general strike as soon as the Karin B drops anchor. On

the Piazza Cavour, the centre of the grey, prosperous city, demonstrators stride around with posters saying "No to poison". Housewives voice agreement.

The question "Why Livorno?" is easy enough to answer. It is a sophisticated container port that sprawls along the Tuscan coast with plenty of isolated piers and unloading points. The Karin B, if it can overcome the political protest, will probably unload at Darsena Toscana, far from the centre of Livorno.

The Italian Government decided on Friday that Livorno would be the port to take the Karin B. Ravenna, on the Adriatic coast, would take another poison cargo, and a third port would be found by today for the Deep Sea Carrier, which is transporting another apparently unstable cargo of rejected waste from Nigeria.

The waste on the Deep Sea Carrier will have to be tested carefully before it enters the as yet undecided port. Ravenna, like Livorno, is up in arms.

The Karin B and the Deep Sea Carrier have been at sea

for more than 50 days since the Italian waste was rejected by Nigeria. An Italian waste dealer had dumped thousands of barrels in an empty allotment near Koko in southern Nigeria.

This summer Nigeria objected and packed the chemicals haphazardly into ships chartered by the Italian Government, which was anxious to avoid a diplomatic row with Lagos and other African governments.

But that was only the beginning of the problem. As other countries began to reject the

poison cargoes, it became clear that Italy, with only five waste disposal units for a growing mountain of toxic waste, had no industrial plan other than exporting the stuff to the Third World.

Now, each region of Italy will be obliged to create its own waste disposal unit. But the Italian authorities have not yet explained where the money will be coming from. In any case, it is all much too late for the Karin B.

The Government has assumed powers that override local objection in emergency cases. In doing so, it has fractured its delicate relationship with diverse city councils and regional administrations.

The provinces were supposed to be given more autonomy. Now, as Mayor Benvenuti bows under main force, that principle has become the first casualty of the poison waste war.

At the weekend Signor Benvenuti was half-bemused, half-defiant. "Do you want to know the truth?" he said in an interview. "We don't even know what the Environment Minister, Giorgio Ruffolo, is asking from us. First he talked about one boat, then two, then four. He told us that not even the Good Lord knows how many boats could arrive, that he doesn't know the nature of

this waste, and he does not know whether it should be disposed of in Italy or abroad.

"The truth is that Rome has chosen with very hazy criteria two emergency ports, Livorno and Ravenna. And now they tell us that we also have to store, classify and repack the waste in our docks. We are at risk. We are not going to store a single thing here. This port will never become a stopover for toxic waste."

Signor Benvenuti is probably more accommodating in private negotiations than in public declarations. Having stalled the Karin B just outside the gates of his harbour, the mayor drove to Florence yesterday for a regional summit meeting. His aim is to reduce the time spent by Karin B's cargo in Livorno.

There has been talk of several months needed to classify and relabel the cargo, but the mayor wants an early deadline and a commitment to swift disposal before the barrels are unloaded.

According to an official report, 10,000 square yards are needed just to unload the cargo and 25,000 square yards to store the barrels. Not many ports have that kind of space to spare, and this is both Livorno's strength — its bargaining power — and its weakness.

Takeshita under pressure

Japan's tax reform blocked as scandal steals the limelight

From Joe Joseph, Tokyo

The Japanese Government, which has staked its future on overhauling the country's outdated tax structure, is seeking an extension of the Diet (parliament) this week to push controversial tax reforms past an unyielding Opposition and a hostile public which marched through the streets of Tokyo on Sunday in protest at the proposed changes.

Debate on the ambitious tax Bill was to begin today, but is being delayed by opposition politicians more interested in highlighting a big stock-market scandal which they feel taints leading members of the Cabinet, including Mr Noboru Takeshita, the Prime Minister.

Less than a year after Mr Yasuhiro Nakasone stumbled from power after failing to impose similar tax changes on an unwilling public, Mr Takeshita is wondering whether he also will be clearing his desk before the end of autumn.

Bowing to pressure from opposition members of the Diet, the Government has agreed finally to set up an investigation into the share-trading scandal that erupted two months ago.

At best the inquiry into the affair — in which 76 people, including aides to Mr Takeshita, Mr Nakasone and Mr Kiichi Miyazawa, the Finance Minister, made fat profits after buying stock at bargain prices in a property firm, Recruit Cosmos, before its stock market flotation — may delay passing of the tax legisla-

tion. At worst it could bring down Mr Takeshita and his Government.

The scandal has rocked public confidence in the ruling party, which is suffering its worst opinion-poll ratings for two decades.

Moreover, while Mr Takeshita's tax package includes cuts, it will also introduce a 3 per cent consumption tax which many Japanese are finding hard to swallow as they digest news of how politicians may have benefited from privileged access to cheap shares.

Meanwhile, Mr Nakasone is waiting in the wings ready to return to the centre of the stage, should the curtain fall on Mr Takeshita.

Mr Nakasone was forced to resign last October after the LDP failed to hold a safe seat in a by-election against a socialist who harnessed public opposition to the Government's proposed sales tax. The loss shook Mr Nakasone's political credibility.

So Mr Takeshita breathed more easily after voters in a recent by-election in Fukushima, central Japan, returned the LDP candidate with a landslide majority.

But sensational evidence has emerged that an official of Recruit Cosmos offered an opposition politician 5 million yen (about £22,000) not to make too much fuss in the Diet about the scandal. The politician, Mr Yanoike Naraki, even invited a television crew to film one bribery attempt, heightening the Gov-

ernment's discomfort by refre-

shing the scandal.

The revelations forced the Prime Minister finally to agree to set up a parliamentary inquiry into the affair. More significantly, the Government also agreed to get Mr Hiro-masa Ezoe, who as a former chairman of Recruit Cosmos offered the shares, to answer questions on the scandal. So far, though, he has been conveniently elusive.

The most telling indication of how seriously Mr Takeshita views the current crisis is his decision to install Mr Shin Kanemaru, a political heavyweight, as head of the parliamentary committee set up to look into the scandal and to discuss the tax Bill.

Regarded as the Liberal Democrats' leading backroom power broker since the days of Mr Nakasone's leadership, Mr Kanemaru, a former Deputy Prime Minister, is also Mr Takeshita's political godfather.

It is almost unprecedented for a man of his stature to head a Diet committee. Mr Kanemaru's willingness to take the post signals his own desire to see the tax reforms go through. In Japan's jigsaw of political factions, if Mr Takeshita were to fall, his mentor would join him in the wilderness.

Barring any fresh revelation in the share-trading estate scandal, Mr Kanemaru's touch on the tiller could be just what is needed to steer Mr Takeshita and his Administration to safety.

Ghosts of past hold back Tokyo from world stage

By David Watts

Japan is being urged back on to the international stage, 51 years after being ostracized by the West for moving into China.

The same countries that had to resort to war to contain Japan's first attempt to break out of the chrysalis are suggesting that it aspire to a world role. Yet none of them has evolved a clear image of what that role should be.

When a Japanese battalion moved out for "night exercises" near the Marco Polo Bridge in 1937, it was the start of a war which many in the Japanese leadership believed would give it control of Asia. This would have meant equality with the imperial powers of the West. Japan had already proved itself by building a heavy industrial base, matched only by its postwar achievements and a spectacular defeat of the Russians.

Japan has regained that strength and position, from which it may aspire to a world role. The difference today is that the principal positive pressures for such a part are coming from outside.

Superficially some Japanese are willing, but most of those in power are still, in their heart of hearts, cast in the prewar mould.

They say very much what the West wants to hear — a principle at the very heart of the language, *tatemae* and *honne*, *tatemae* being that which is for public consump-

tion, *honne* being what the speaker really holds true but which is never revealed to the listener.

Some Japanese still see the Second World War defeat as a humiliation not yet assuaged, and they fear the West may encourage the wrong elements in society.

Japanese culture has no strain of altruism, no missionary spirit, but defence of the national polity. There is no constituency for acting on the world stage beyond the immediate interests of the nation, which means serving industry and the economy.

The demands of the West make it imperative that Japan respond, as so often in the past. But many liberals in Japan should not be assuming a new role when the United States appears to be losing both heart and direction, and the risk is that in a consensus society which does not look beyond its shores, the pace will be forced by people who dream of old glories.

Japanese foreign policy has been diverted before by groups outside the ministry, notably in the months before the war.

That is why such suspicion is being aroused by the efforts of Mr Yasuhiro Nakasone to establish himself as a foreign policy guru with a think-tank under his command.

The former Prime Minister and leader of the Liberal

Democratic Party (LDP) is due to speak today at the Royal Institute of International Affairs, Chatham House.

For all the attractions of the forthright, pro-Western way his speeches are translated into English, Mr Nakasone is a strong proponent of the superiority of Japanese society in all its facets, and its rise to nuclear power.

A former naval officer, he professes admiration for Western society. However, he came closer to revealing the truth about himself when he told an LDP seminar that Japanese society was superior to the United States because it was not diluted by blacks, Hispanics and Mexicans.

Japanese society has many strengths, but the acceptance and positive evaluation of other nations are not among them.

Many Japanese believe that when Mr Nakasone speaks on internationalism — as he will today — his true thoughts are crystallized in the old Japanese saying: "The four corners of the world under one (Japanese) roof".

Such thinking has got Japan into trouble before, but it is also a reminder that Japan avoids direct involvement with many of today's international problems. So many of them are the result of the West's own era of imperialism for which Japan feels no responsibility.

Left survives Green challenge

From Christopher Mosey, Stockholm

The result of the Swedish election was greeted yesterday with jubilation by the Greens, who became the first new party to enter Parliament in 70 years, and with either muted pleasure or plain disappointment by nearly everyone else.

The "protest" vote for the Greens, along with a turnout of 83.3 per cent — down 4.4 per cent on the 1985 election — and a "blank" vote estimated at 2 per cent, indicated consid-

Result (total votes to come):	
Social Democrats	43.6% (156 seats (1985: 159))
Communists	5.9% (21 (19))
Greens	5.5% (20 (0))
Conservatives	17.9% (66 (76))
Centre	11.4% (42 (44))
Liberals	12.2% (44 (51))
Christian Dem.	3% (0 (0))

erable disenchantment with the political establishment.

"The most important message of this election is that the Swedish people have given their politicians a vote of no confidence," said *Expressen*, the Stockholm mass-circulation evening newspaper.

However, as is so often the case in Sweden, nothing really changed despite the upset.

Mr Ingvar Carlsson will be back as Prime Minister to form a new Social Democratic administration and one that, for reasons beyond his control, seems likely to have more of its own way than did its predecessor.

Voters obviously paid less attention to Mr Carlsson's lack of charisma and the scandals over power abuse than they did to his administration's good economic record, which has reduced unemployment to less than 2 per cent.

Indeed, one of the world's most conformist and predictable electorates rebelliously told the opinion polls one thing, then on election day shrunk back and voted according to traditional alliances.

The effect is that while the Greens, with their revolutionary policies, may prove an irritant to Mr Carlsson they will not, as they had hoped, hold the balance of power in the new Parliament.

The Social Democrats lost three seats, but with their total of 157 still have a majority of five over the three non-socialist parties.

With the support of the Communists who, in an



Mr Olof Johansson, Centre leader, lifted up by aides when it was thought seats were gained.

unpredicted last-minute revival, gained two seats to give a total of 22, they have a five-seat majority over the non-socialists and the Greens.

Mr Håkan Olsson, editor-in-chief of the business daily *Dagens Industri*, said: "For the Prime Minister, this is certainly no victorious election. He is more secure now because he has attracted new votes but because the Greens have weakened the non-socialist parties."

However, if the election was a disappointment for the Socialists, it was a disaster for the three non-socialist parties, all of whom lost seats.

The Conservatives under their new, largely untried leader, Mr Carl Bildt, the biggest losers, dropping 10 seats.

The Liberals lost seven seats and the Centre Party two seats, though this was largely the result of the ending of an alliance with the minority Christian Democratic Party.



Mr Ingvar Carlsson, Sweden's Prime Minister, left, shaking hands with Mr Lars Werner, the Communist Party leader.

Thatcher resists Utopian vision of 1992

When Mrs Thatcher speaks at the College of Europe in Bruges today at the start of her European tour, she will assert British interests in the EEC and oppose creeping Euro-federalism.

The Prime Minister, not noted for her enthusiasm for European unionism, knows that many Britons share her scepticism.

But some deeper process could also be at work. British policy towards Europe is at a critical stage. The Bruges speech is the subject of intense last-minute manoeuvring in Whitehall. The EEC is in the final run-up to the creation of the single European market at the end of 1992.

A battle royal is shaping up between the "minimalists", who take a narrow view of the abolition of frontiers, and the "maximalists", who regard 1992 as much more than a matter of commercial opportunity in an expanded market.

On paper the minimalist view, with Mrs Thatcher at its head, is well founded. The Single European Act laying down 1992 as a target date falls well short of federalism, and allows member states to

maintain barriers against crime and terrorism. But in practice, the history of the EEC suggests that far-reaching visions of Europe have an uncanny staying power.

The Single Act itself was dismissed as unrealistic by Mrs Thatcher when first mooted four years ago. Within a year it had been signed by all EEC leaders, and a year after that was ratified by all EEC parliaments. Even watered down, it created the single market, introduced majority voting in the EEC Council of Ministers, gave the European Parliament more power, and laid the basis of European foreign and security policy.

The minimalist fear is that a similar process will occur with other policies, beginning with economic and monetary union, especially now that EEC finances are on a sounder footing. The Madrid summit next June will consider the eventual aim of a European central bank and a single currency.

Last week the special committee headed by M Jacques Delors, the president of the European Commission, held its first session in Basle,

attended by EEC central bank governors.

M Delors, one of the foremost EEC "maximalists", antagonized Mrs Thatcher further by asserting that 1992 was not only about deregulation, but had to be accompa-

Brussels View

By Richard Owen

nied by social measures improving employees' rights. What both sides in the 1992 debate must consider is the possibility of a social and political backlash against the Single Act. The backlash, indeed, has already begun.

The Government is putting its foot down over aspects of 1992 likely further to reduce national sovereignty. Mr Nigel Lawson, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, again warned fellow EEC finance ministers over the weekend that Britain cannot accept the approximation of VAT rates.

In advance of the European elections next year, Mrs Thatcher is trying to get a tighter grip on her more pro-European Euro-MPs. The new senior British Commissioner

in Brussels, Mr Leon Brittan, is allegedly under instructions to "put Britain first" when he takes up his post in January.

Such moves have the hallmarks of Mrs Thatcher's political instincts. But the Government, perhaps sensing the popular move and alert to the danger of backlash, is at the same time setting out to defuse a potentially explosive reaction against integration into Europe.

Mrs Thatcher knows that 1992 is irreversible, as the Hanover summit put it in June, but she can stress that she will not tolerate further erosion of national sovereignty and that even at this stage 1992 can be moulded to suit British interests.

Many Continental politicians will understand. Some have their own doubts about 1992. France, for example, is also opposed to VAT approximation, and French reservations about monetary unionism have been fuelled by Bonn's action in manipulating German interest rates without regard for the effect on the franc. As for the "social dialogue", the Commission has modified its plans for a

Workers' Charter to accompany 1992 directives.

On the other hand, Mrs Thatcher has to choose her words carefully. British carping and isolationism will only confirm the Continental view that Britain's heart is still not in Europe.

"You have no right to hold up the European bank if you choose to keep the pound outside the European Monetary System," is a criticism often heard around Europe.

Europe's message to Britain, in other words, is that the more Britain stands on the sidelines, the less it will be in a position to help shape the outcome of the 1992 process.

For Greece, for Spain, and for most other Europeans, the crux of the argument is about the details of 1992, not about the eventual aim of European Union.

Explaining the British view without at the same time antagonizing the Europeans whose support Britain often needs, in world commercial and political affairs, will require a delicate touch and the striking of a difficult political balance.

Leading article, page 13

Moscow's envoy in ultimatum denial

Islamabad — The recently appointed Soviet Ambassador to Pakistan, Mr V.P. Yakunin, yesterday denied that he had sent an ultimatum to the senior minister in the caretaker Government "either to abandon his stand on Afghanistan or be prepared to face dire consequences" (Hasan Akhtar writes).

Mr Aslam Khan Khattak, who has been one of the staunchest supporters of the late President Zia and his Afghanistan policy, claimed on Sunday that the threat was contained in a letter sent to him by Mr Yakunin.

Royal rebuke

Geneva (AP) — The exiled King Michael of Romania compared President Ceausescu to the Khmer Rouge leader, Pol Pot, and said his resettlement plan was a "new type of Holocaust".

No invitation

Johannesburg — A claim by a spokesman for the Rev Jesse Jackson, the black American civil rights leader, that he had been invited to visit South Africa by President Botha was dismissed as "nonsense" by the President's office.

Death charge

Davao, Philippines (AFP) — Three plantation employees and a militiaman are to be charged with the murder of British executive, John Tree, a killing originally blamed on Communist insurgents.

Punjab killing

Chandigarh (Reuters) — Sikh gunmen killed the Punjab leader of the opposition Bharatiya Janata Party, Mr Hit Abhilaishi, two days before the Prime Minister, Mr Rajiv Gandhi, is due to pay a visit to the state.

Politicians go

Kuala Lumpur (Reuters) — Thirteen Malaysian politicians said they had resigned from the ruling coalition of the Prime Minister, Datuk Seri Dr Mahathir Mohamed.

Fatal shots

Rome (AFP) — Three people were shot dead and five others wounded in accidents at the start of Italy's hunting season.



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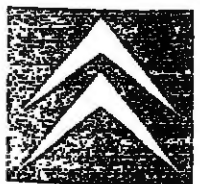
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1 JUN 1989

THE LETTERS
OF T. S. ELIOT

Apes and

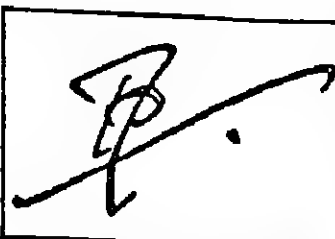
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THE LETTERS OF T.S. ELIOT

PART 2

it remains the most widely discussed and closely studied poem of the century.

Shaped in 1921 from material amassed over many years, the poem received its vital final revisions from Ezra Pound, Eliot's friend and fellow American expatriate, whose contribution was recognized in Eliot's subsequent description of him (in the dedication to an anthology of his early verse) as *il miglior fabbro* — "the better maker". Their relationship at the time of *The Waste Land* is illuminated in the first volume of Eliot's collected letters, edited by his widow, Valerie Eliot, and published to mark the centenary of his birth next Monday.

The second of five extracts from this eagerly awaited collection, published exclusively in *The Times*, begins in 1919, with the first mention of the poem in a letter dated November 5 to John Quinn, an American lawyer and patron of the arts who did much to get Eliot's work published in America. At the time, Eliot was working at Lloyds Bank in the City of London, his salary buying time for his writing, and was thinking of setting up a quarterly review — a project which, with backing from Lady Rothermere, was to become the *Criterion*. Quinn had been negotiating on Eliot's behalf with the publisher Alfred Knopf.

When *The Waste Land* burst upon the world in 1922, it was hailed as the statement of a generation disillusioned by the futile slaughter of the Great War — and it changed the way poetry was written. In its jazz-like rhythms, jolting switches of tone and multiple layers of allusion, T.S. Eliot's epic embodied the breakthrough into a new age of Modernism. Reaching beyond the *cognoscenti* to capture a mass audience,



April is the cruellest month, breeding
Lilacs out of the dead land, mixing
Memory and desire, stirring
Dull roots with spring rain.
Winter kept us warm, covering
Earth in forgetful snow, feeding
A little life with dried tubers.
Summer surprised us, coming over the Königssee
With a shower of rain; we stopped in the colonnade,
And went on in sunlight, into the Hofgarten,
And drank coffee, talking an hour.
Bin gar keine Russin, stamm' aus Litauen, echt deutsch.
And when we were children, staying at the archduke's,
My cousin's, he took me out on a sled,
And I was frightened. He said, Marie,
Marie, hold on tight. And down we went.
In the mountains, there you feel free.
I read, much of the night, and go south in the winter.

The poet during *The Waste Land* years: left, Eliot in 1921; above, an extract from the manuscript; right, his great friend Ezra Pound

'My poem has still so much revision to undergo that I do not want to let any one see it'



Dear Mr Quinn... I am entirely unexperienced in such matters, but I should have accepted any form of contract that you approved... I am now at work on an article ordered by *The Times*, and when that is off I hope to get started on a poem that I have in mind...

Eliot was also planning another book, as he told his friend Sydney Schiff, who financed the magazine *Arts and Letters*, in January 1920, writing revealingly of his thoughts about his art:

I want to discuss 1) the modern public 2) the technique of poetry 3) the possible social employment of poetry. It strikes me that if people ever stopped to ask themselves what they wanted of poetry, the major part of contemporary verse would appear so obviously superfluous that there would be nothing to say about it. We have in modern society a huge journalistic organism the "critical" or Review press which must be fed — there simply is not enough, nowhere near enough, good creative work to feed the "critical" machine, and so reputations are manufactured to feed it, and works born perfectly dead enjoy an illusory life...

At present I see no sign of the journalistic machine collapsing. It is a quite suitable member of modern industrial society. I see no reason why it should not go on for some time developing, unifying and ramifying like Lever Bros Ltd...

Apart from his work at Lloyds Bank and his journalism, there were many interruptions of a personal nature, including the severe illness of his father-in-law

and preparations for a visit to England by his mother and brother. By April 1921, however, he was writing to Schiff about *The Waste Land*:

My poem has still so much revision to undergo that I do not want to let any one see it yet, and also I want to get more of it done — it should be much the longest that I have ever written. I hope that by June it will be in something like final form. I have not had the freedom of mind...

In the autumn of 1921 Eliot had what his wife described as "rather a serious breakdown" and was advised to take a complete rest for three months, which he did first in Margate, then in Lausanne. He continued to work on *The Waste Land*, however, writing to Schiff from Margate in November:

I have done a rough draft of part of part III, but do not know whether it will do, and must wait Vivien's opinion as to whether it is printable. I have done this while sitting in a shelter on the front — as I am out all day except when taking rest. But I have written only some fifty lines, and have read nothing, literally — I sketch the people, after a fashion, and practice scales on the mandoline...

He had been sending sections of the poem to Ezra Pound for criticism and suggestion. Pound wrote to him from Paris on December 24, 1921:

Caro mio: MUCH improved. I think your instinct had led you to put the remaining superfluities at the end. I think you had better leave 'em, abolish 'em altogether or for the present. If you MUST keep 'em, put 'em

at the beginning before the April cruellest month. The POEM ends with the Shantih, shantih, shantih. One test is whether anything wd be lacking if the last three were omitted. I don't think it wd.

The song has only two lines which you can use in the body of the poem. The other two, at least the first, does not advance on earlier stuff. And even the sovereign doesn't hold with the rest; which does hold.

(It also, to yr horror probably, reads aloud very well...)

I doubt if Conrad is weighty enough to stand the citation. The thing now runs from April... to shantih without [a] break. That is 19 pages, and let us say the longest poem in the English language. Don't try to bust all records by prolonging it three pages further...

Compliment, you bitch. I am wracked by the seven jealousies

SAGE HOMME These are the poems of Eliot By the Uranian Muse begot A Man their Mother was, A Muse their Sire. How did the printed Infancies result From Nuptials thus doubly difficult?

If you must needs enquire Know diligent Reader That on each Occasion Ezra performed the caesarean Operation...

To which, on January 24, 1922, Eliot replied: Cher maitre, Criticisms accepted so far as understood, with thanks... Do you advise printing Ger-

onion as a prelude in book or pamphlet form?... Perhaps better omit Phlebas also?...

Wish to use Caesarean operation in italics in front... Do you mean not use Conrad's name on it? It is much the most appropriate I can find, and somewhat elucidative.

Compliment appreciated, as have been excessively depressed...

Which elicited this reply from Pound a few days later:

Filio dilecto mihi: I do not advise printing Gerontion as preface. One don't miss it AT all as the thing now stands. To be more lucid still, let me say that I advise you NOT to print Gerontion as preface.

I do advise keeping Phlebas. In fact I more'n advise. Phlebas is an integral part of the poem: the card pack introduces him, the drowned person, sailor, and he is needed ABSolutely where he is. Must stay in.

Do as you like about my obstetric effort.

Ditto re the Conrad; who am I to grudge him his laurel crown...

The poem finished, there arose the business of getting it published. On March 12, Eliot sent Pound news of his negotiations:

Cher maitre: The facts are that Thayer (in a letter not distinguished by urbanity) offered me \$150, which did not strike me as good pay for a year's work when I shall not do anything else of that size for two or three years... I think these people should learn to recognize Merit

instead of Senility, and I think it is an outrage that we should be paid less merely because Thayer thinks we will take less and be thankful for it, and I thought that somebody ought to take steps to point this out... Had he offered me the 150 with more graciousness... I might have felt more yielding. As it is I wired him some days ago that I would take fifty pounds and no less.

Four days later, he wrote directly to Thayer, whom he had known at Harvard:

Dear Scofield I... took some days to think about your offer, during which time I happened to hear on good authority that you had paid \$100 to George Moore for a short story, and I must confess that this influenced me... certainly if I am to be offered only thirty to thirty-five pounds... it is out of the question.

Eliot turned to John Quinn: June 25, 1922

Dear Mr Quinn I have written, mostly when I was at Lausanne for treatment last winter, a long poem of about 450 words [lines], which, with notes that I am adding, will make a book of 30 or 40 pages. I think it is the best I have ever done, and Pound thinks so too. Pound introduced me to Liveright [the publisher] in Paris, and Liveright made me the offer of 15 per cent royalty and \$150 in advance. I thought I ought to give Knopf the option, and did so; but Knopf said that it was too late for his autumn list this year, and Liveright offered to publish it this autumn, so I cabled him to say he could have it. I then received

the letter and memoranda of agreement which I enclose, and after some days deliberation decided to cable to you.

I wish exactly the same terms that you made for me with Knopf... As I read Liveright's form, it practically gives him world rights, translation rights, periodical rights, anthology rights, and seems tantamount to selling him the book outright for \$150... I am writing to Liveright to say that I am placing the agreement in your hand, that you have Power of Attorney to act for me, and that I am leaving the entire question of the terms of contract to you...

July 19, 1922

Dear Mr Quinn I have yesterday a mild letter from Liveright which sounds as if he would come to terms... I only hope the printers are not allowed to bicker the punctuation and spacing, as that is very important for the sense...

August 21, 1922

Dear Mr Quinn I cannot think you enough for the great pains that you have taken on my behalf...

A few days ago I had an attractive proposal from Mr Watson at the Dial who was very anxious to publish it; but I think between ourselves that the Dial are rather unbusinesslike people and that there is a lack of coordination...

On September 7 Quinn wrote to tell Eliot that Liveright would allow the Dial prior publication of the poem in consideration of the magazine's purchase of 350 copies

of the book. Eliot would also receive that year's Dial award of \$2,000.

September 21, 1922

My dear Mr Quinn... My only regret (which may seem in the circumstances either ungracious or hypocritical) is that this award should come to me before it has been given to Pound. I feel that he deserves the recognition much more than I do, certainly "for his services to Letters"... In the manuscript of *The Waste Land* which I am sending you, you will see the evidences of his work...

The *Waste Land* was published in the *Criterion* in London in October 1922 and in the *Dial* in the United States in the following month. Among younger critics and readers, in particular, it created a sensation. But by then Eliot was writing to his friend Richard Aldington, the poet and novelist:

As for *The Waste Land*, that is a thing of the past so far as I am concerned and I am now feeling toward a new form and style...

For the public, though, it was to remain very much a thing of the present — and the future.

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Extracted from *The Letters of T.S. Eliot Vol 1: 1898-1922*, published on September 26 by Faber and Faber (£25).

TOMORROW
In sickness and in health

SCIENCE REPORT

Apes and Man share same genes

Millions of years after different animal species evolved from their common ancestors, their immune systems still share many genetic features. Because it is commonly held that each species evolves its own distinctive immune system, this comes as something of a surprise.

Two reports in the current issue of *Nature* indicate that differences between the immune systems of different animal species are much smaller than the differences within species. Matching the immune systems of individuals is important, for example, in organ transplantation; a

successful transplant depends on matching the immune systems of donor and recipient, so that new tissues are not rejected.

Telling the difference between the body's own cells and unwelcome intruders such as bacteria and viruses is a fundamental property of the immune system. This recognition property is controlled by a clutch of genes called the major histocompatibility complex (MHC), whose function is to surface protein "flags" on the surfaces of cells. Each person's suite of MHC flags means that the immune system does not destroy the body's

own cells; instead, it concentrates on foreign material, such as disease organisms or grafted tissues and organs, which have different MHC flags. The new research concentrates on the MHC genes, and because it is their role to distinguish between the body's own cells and foreign intruders, this makes it more surprising to find genetic similarities in different species.

The huge worldwide research effort into MHC is some measure of the system's complexity. The MHC genes are located in humans on the short arm of chromosome 6, and in mice (the model most

favoured by immunologists) on chromosome 17. There are two classes of MHC genes: class I makes proteins found on nearly all cells in the body; class II makes a rather more exclusive set of proteins tailored for certain kinds of immune system cells. Both class I and II genes hold the record for variability in any gene system in higher animals: every class I or II gene in mice has more than 100 known varieties, or alleles.

The proteins produced by these alleles can differ by as much as 25 per cent. Antibodies in animals are also found in many varieties. But the variation in MHC alleles is of a different sort altogether. Whereas one human or animal can generate millions of different antibody varieties, each individual can inherit only a maximum of two alleles of each MHC gene.

Because there are several MHC genes, finding two people with the same pattern of MHC alleles for tissue or organ transplant purposes is a formidable task, though the general form of the MHC alleles remains constant over time. This explains the apparent paradox of the differences between the immune systems in individuals and the similarities between the immune systems of different species.

In the current issue of *Nature*, Felipe Figueroa and Jan Klein, of the Max Planck Biology Institute in Tübingen, and Eberhard Guther, of the University of Göttingen, West Germany, examine MHC class II alleles in rats and 10 species of mouse. These alleles show similarities that must have existed since before the

various species evolved from their common ancestor more than 10 million years ago. But the researchers are not content with rats and mice. They say that there is no reason to believe that this phenomenon is limited to rodents; and they have evidence that it also applies to primates. When immunologists talk of primates, they usually mean apes and humans.

Peter Parham, of Stanford University in California, and his colleagues take up the challenge, in the same issue of *Nature*. They found that certain genes of the immune systems of humans and chimpanzees are so similar that researchers are unable to tell which gene comes from which species. In comparisons between class I MHC alleles in man and chimpanzees, they show that a considerable proportion of the allele varieties existed before the divergence of chimpanzees and humans from a common ancestor, more than five million years ago.

The new work contradicts widely-held ideas that each species evolves its own distinctive set of alleles; each species having evolved from a small number of individuals isolated from a much larger population of the ancestral species. But if any one individual can only have a maximum of two alleles per gene from a repertoire running into dozens or hundreds, such ancestral populations need to be quite large for all the alleles to have a chance of being passed from one species to the next.

Henry Gee

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TIMES DIARY

CLEMENT FREUD

One evening a few years ago I spoke to the political society of Eton College and about halfway through my address I was explaining Liberal Party policy on sugar-beet quotas. I had got to the proposed price structure for surplus crops when a third of the audience walked out — to a man. I pretended not to notice and talked on, determined to concentrate my speech on less controversial topics — and the end was well received by what remained of my listeners. Later, over coffee in the housemaster's study, I asked what it was about our agricultural policy at which such umbrage had been taken — and the housemaster explained that the second-year had left the hall at nine o'clock because it was their bedtime.

I thought of that the other Sunday at the US Open tennis final in New York, whither I was invited after the rigours of my son's wedding. On a bright afternoon Mr Wilander won the first set; Mr Lendl came back from a service break to take the second and the first game of the third set went to the server. It was around 6.15 p.m. the floodlights were switched on and suddenly about a hundred people vacated their \$750 court-side seats and made for the exits. "What's happened?" I asked my host. It was the beginning of the Jewish New Year. I hope someone told the players.

I have a letter from the chairman of Arthur Bell, the distillers of Pimm's, inviting me to lunch or dinner to discuss the marketing and pricing of his product. I was not actually after lunch, dinner or discussion. I want to see the alcoholic strength restored by the 20 per cent it was diminished — or get the price reduced to reflect the 80p per bottle excise duty which the company will not have to pay. I would also like to see Arthur Bell come clean about quietly changing the size of the bottle from 75cl to 70cl without this 6.6 per cent saving affecting the selling price.

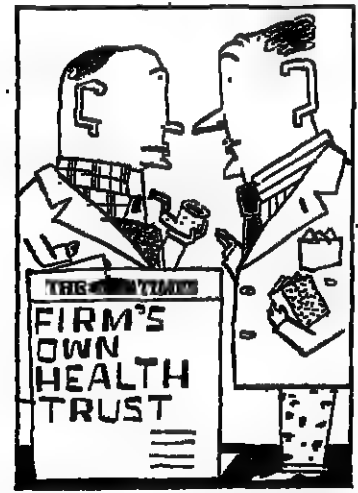
The company's spokeslady explained: "The nation is looking for less alcoholic beverages and we have done our bit." I resent that: if the nation wants weaker drinks (in smaller bottles) the nation can add water and pay less for the product. In poor unenlightened Portugal — and I dare say other countries where they stock Pimm's — 75cl bottles with the old, decent, alcoholic strength of 31.4% volume can still be found for less than 26 — a good thing to bring back from foreign holidays.

A firm called Lamb & Watts have sent me a bottle of Chatter — a Pimm's-like liquor which sells at £5 a bottle. Pimm's is better; whether it is £2.50 a bottle better is a tough question to answer. Least the distiller's chairman thinks me childish for not accepting his invitation, let me offer to buy him dinner at the Gervoise if he will restore Pimm's to its former size and strength — and raise the price by not much more than he has hiked the price of gin and whisky.

The late W.C. Fields had this brilliant business idea of opening a hairdressing salon in which the barbers were deaf and dumb; then, when trade boomed, he would bring in a deaf and dumb shoeshine boy, employ deaf and dumb manicurists and make a fortune. The only thing that deterred him was income tax. The great thing about gimmicks is that they gain editorial publicity without necessitating payment to public relations firms — which would have appealed to W.C.F.

I was greatly taken with a hand-out from Palma restaurant, which is opening new premises in Fulham Road at "sort of 696" in Yuppiefest. For the first three days it is doing what theatres do — putting on a half-price evening. The days in question are September 21, 22 and 23. What is so particularly smart is that the first day is Yom Kippur, when you cannot get taxi. On the second day the owners are hosting a party for 500 of their closest friends, so you won't be able to get in; on day three the establishment is likely to have to close for refurbishment: a march-past of Hurry Henries does more damage than a division of Panzers.

BARRY FANTONI



"Instead of a gold watch they give you a heart by-pass operation"

What a fine sight is a BR station-master in his full plumage: at Newcastle Central on Thursday afternoon I was privileged to see a perfect example of the species in blue serge suit, bowler hat obscuring most of the face and bright red buttonhole, escorting some important-looking people on to the platform for the later City 125 to London. The train was 15 minutes late, a golden opportunity, I would have thought, for the great man to mingle among us other passengers with a kindly word of encouragement, perhaps distributing 50p vouchers for the dining car. I was with two prominent members of the city council: he gave us barely a glance — just ensured that no one obstructed his party's smooth entry into a special carriage containing a large oval conference table and comfortable chairs.

There is another point that BR might consider: it now costs the same — £50 — to smoke in a non-smoking compartment and to pull the communication cord without good reason (pulling the cord because someone is smoking in a non-smoking compartment has been deemed not to be a good reason). I think the first fine might be imposed now and then, like on the six smokers in the non-smoking buffet on Thursday afternoon, and the second should be increased: £50 for making an express train stop near where you want to get off sounds rather good value.

During Mrs Thatcher's foray into Europe, beginning today, we can expect her to dig in her heels against supranationalist tendencies. She will flash warning lights against a Central European Bank or British participation in the European Monetary System. But Europe is no longer the simple issue it has been for her.

She accepts that our destiny lies in Europe and that we live in a world of multi-nation aircraft projects, of European initiatives against drugs and terrorism. But if she has been a practical marketer she has never been emotionally committed.

The Prime Minister has built her career as an unashamed nationalist, winning plaudits for success against the EEC by achieving para-refunds of our subscription. Lord Cockfield has been dropped as Britain's European commissioner for becoming too communalist. Conservative Euro-MPs chided for going native.

Though much parliamentary time is now devoted to the framing of EEC legislation she fights anything which she considers an erosion of national sovereignty, such as the "approximation" of indirect taxation. The creation of a European central bank, she believes, is the first step to winding up Westminster. So after his

claim that within the decade 80 per cent of social and economic decisions would be made by the EEC rather than by national parliaments, Jacques Delors, president of the commission, has become the biggest demon in the Downing Street cupboard.

But the political backcloth has been changed, first by the Single European Market (SEM) and second because the Labour movement is learning to love the EEC.

For Mrs Thatcher the advent of the Single European Market in 1992 is purely an economic event. As one senior source puts it: "It has no political implications at all. It just pulls down barriers and makes it easy for goods and services to pass across frontiers." He adds: "We are against socialism, federalism and interventionism and we are not going to go in that direction. There is no political compulsion on us to do that. We are good Europeans so long as it benefits Britain."

But Mrs Thatcher is possibly now in a minority in her own Cabinet in believing that Britain can hold out against EMS and monetary union for much longer without seeing the creation of a two-tier Europe in which Britain, retaining a largely illusory freedom of action, is in the second division. And the SEM is being used by others to promote political objectives.

Delors is now Frère Jacques to the TUC. And British ministers saw what was coming. Norman Fowler, the Employment Secretary, warned back in June: "If we are serious about reducing unemployment across the world, the last thing we should be contemplating is further regulation of the labour market and misguided experiments in social engineering." Mrs Thatcher rubbed home the message at the Hanover European Council. But Delors was insisting, as he told the delighted TUC: "It is impossible to build Europe on only deregulation. The internal mar-

ket should be designed to benefit each and every citizen. It is therefore necessary to improve workers' living and working conditions and to provide better protection for their health and safety at work." He wants guarantees of trade union rights, and increased obligations for worker consultation.

The TUC and Neil Kinnock applaud his efforts. Labour, with the willing co-operation of the union leaders, is suddenly a pro-market party. One of the strongest calls for a common community currency and a strong commitment to EMS — "a single market without a single currency is an illusion" — has come from the Labour Movement in Europe's submission for Labour's Euro-elections manifesto.

The mood goes all through the party. In a significant essay in the latest *Political Quarterly* a prominent figure chides Labour for its "unworldly" belief that it was the only real socialist party in Europe, insisting: "What is

needed is a framework at the European level for managing trade relations with the rest of the world, for negotiating with multinational companies and for regulating monetary conditions within Europe." The author? Frances Morell, former leader of the Inner London Education Authority and policy adviser to Tony Benn.

The left has accepted that countries like Britain cannot run economic policies wildly different from those of their neighbours, that they cannot corral the multinationals without working on the European level, and that 1992 will intensify and formalize the interdependence of national economies.

The significance of all this has been overlooked. Common Market policy was one of the main reasons for the SDP's split from Labour in 1981. Labour's withdrawal policy and anti-Europeanism has been a major barrier to any anti-Conservative co-operation with centre parties.

Next year, for the first time, Euro-elections will be fought with all major parties accepting Common Market membership as a permanence.

It may be a confession of pessimism about its election prospects, but Labour is now looking to Frère Jacques and Europe as the one practical restraining influence on Thatcherism.

At the SDP's Torquay conference David Owen exulted that in Europe there was always a socialist government or two in office, that EEC actions were collective and that Mrs Thatcher was forced to bargain and make concessions. What is Europe, he asked, but proportional representation in action? How else would her acceptance of any kind of sanctions against South Africa have been won?

And if Labour's changed attitude to Europe has brought nearer the possibility of co-operation between Britain's opposition parties it will surely have its effect in Europe too. Until now her European partners have been willing to grant Mrs Thatcher a point or two on the reflection that the alternative to her was a party at first committed to withdraw Britain and then sullenly suspicious of the EEC. In the new climate the going for her can only get harder.

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Robin Oakley sees growing pressure as Labour changes course

Thatcher's Euro squeeze

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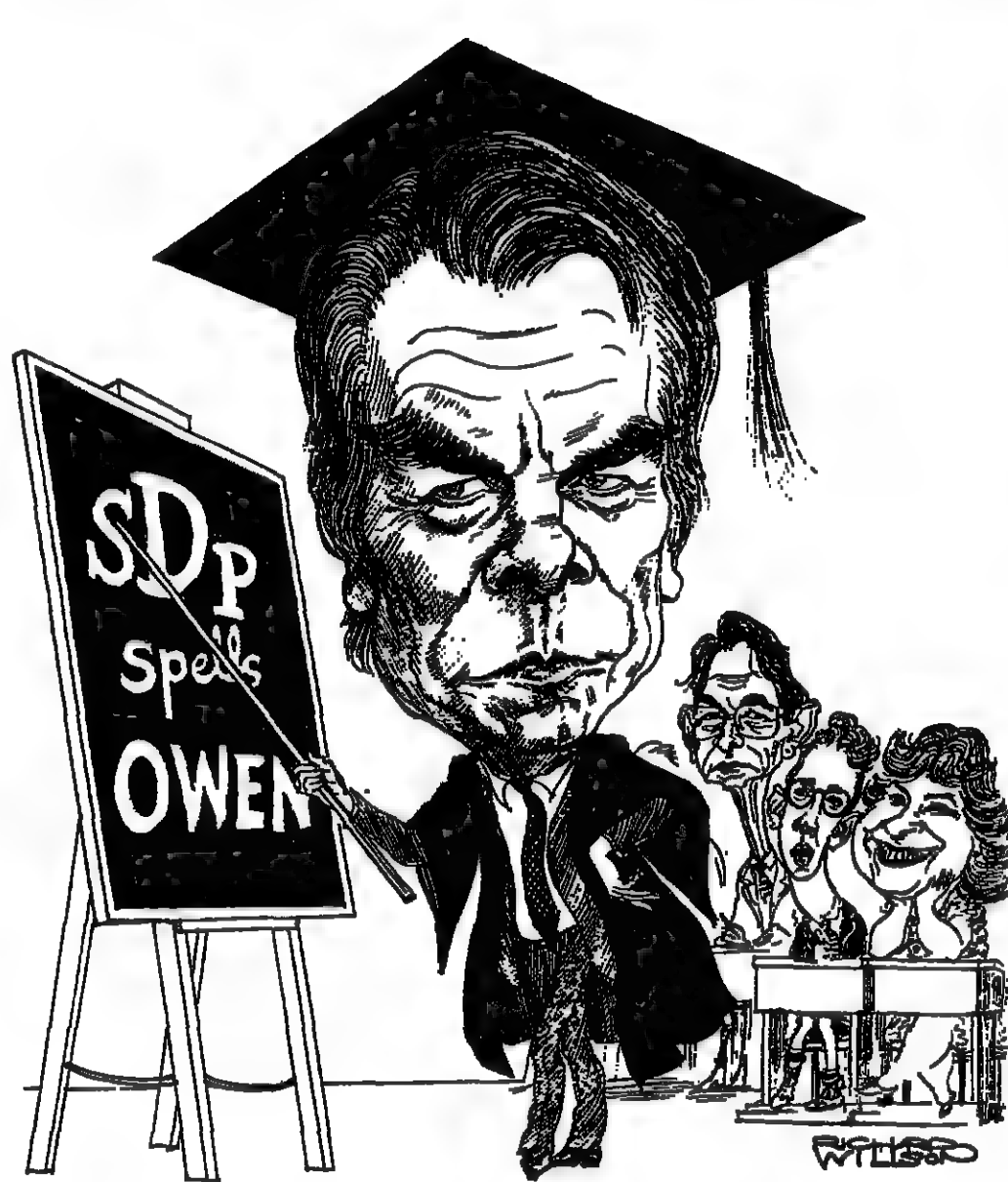
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Peter Stothard

Life and whole of the party



membership has yet to be asked for a subscription since the day its majority voted to merge with the Liberals. Who knows how many will pay?

No one should decry the SDP's virtues as a think tank. It has good clear speakers to wind up its debates. It has attracted outside speakers to Torquay who say openly that they will get a more intelligent audience here than at any other seaside venue this autumn. Indeed some will go to no other.

Nor can it be decry as a

political faction or pressure group, a successor to the various Jacobite and nationalist rump, Disraeli's Young England, Randolph Churchill's Fourth Party and many others. It is likely to advance the cause of proportional representation and, as Dr Owen argued yesterday, it has probably done a good deal in this direction already.

How the SDP would perform if PR were ever achieved is a very different question. The men and women at Torquay are not like latter day home-rulers, even

if they are just as regionally defined — mainly around Woolwich, Greenwich, Plymouth and Islington South. They will not want to go away if and when Dr Owen's PR campaign succeeds.

Many of them resent intensely the idea that this is a problem. They echo their leader in pointing out that the SDP stands for a range of clear principles — principles, moreover, which make it the only party they could happily join. "End of story", as Dr Owen boldly put it in his speech.

They will want to stay to reap the rewards of their efforts. They claim that, thanks to Dr Owen's generous willingness to stay in the party, they have a chance of becoming a party in every sense — one which can survive the loss of its leader, or his elision into some other part of the shifting political harmonies of the future.

But it is a pervasive illusion of politicians to move "logically" from (a), their own will for a party that suits them, to (b), the obvious need of the electorate for such a party. The voters do not care whether or not those politicians (who split from one party which split from another party — with various alliances in between) have a party with which they are happy. Why should they?

Nor can the voters be confident that that party may be like. To support proportional representation because one likes the look of David Owen or the sound of the SDP is not a sensible or logical decision. Even the party's impressive intellectuals and upcoming orators will find it hard to persuade voters otherwise.

It is difficult to resist the thought that, deep in his heart, David Owen is not naturally a man of any party. As a student, he recently recalled, the nearest he came to joining one was at a Liberal dance. He later responded to a Hugh Gaitskell radio broadcast attacking "arm-chair socialists" by joining the Labour party and writing a Fabian health pamphlet. He hates tight discipline, and stressed that point again in his speech yesterday.

Equally, he knows that in a modern democracy a politician is nothing without a party. If the moment of opportunity comes — be it by the retirement of Mrs Thatcher, the death throes of Labour, by Scottish, Welsh or Irish crises, by schisms over Europe — neither experience, intellect, esteem nor wealth will make up for his absence.

One of Disraeli's fellow founders in Young England called their little group the Dismal Party. By that analogy, the SDP is the Owen-business — and there are some 500 people here minding it for him.

Commentary • JACK STRAW

Taking on the A-Team

The answer, Mr Winner, could well be "yes" — but what a strange question. "Does anyone seriously believe," asked the celebrated film producer, "that *The A-Team* was taken off television because the people in Brixton market would start taking old ladies across the road tomorrow?"

Note that Mr Winner did not refer to Whitney, Guildford, Weston-super-Mare or various other country towns which have had rather more publicized street violence of late than Brixton. Although I cannot read his mind, Brixton, for me — and for many other people — has become a euphemism for "black". Perhaps I do him a disservice, but my interpretation of his words is that *A-Team* or not, there is no way in which deprived black people could be persuaded to take old ladies across the road, today, tomorrow or the next day.

Mr Winner may claim that I am drawing too much from his choice of Brixton, but if a black film producer had spoken pejoratively about Golders Green market, Mr Winner would almost certainly have been among the first to complain. Mr Winner is happy for there to be little control over the portrayal of violence on television, but it was he who sought the censorship of a play which showed Jews in a bad light. Eighteen months ago, when Fred Zimmerman and John Schlesinger, he resigned from the British Directors' Guild in protest against its decision to back the production of the play

Perdition, which alleged that Hungarian Jews had conspired with the Nazis to kill fellow Jews in order to advance the creation of the state of Israel.

My great-grandparents were German Jews who fled to England last century to escape persecution. *Perdition* sounds a terrible play. Its idea is as offensive to me as it is to Mr Winner. But democracy is about according rights of free expression to those with whom one profoundly disagrees.

Moreover, *Perdition* was to be staged in a theatre (the Royal Court), requiring adults to make a conscious decision whether to go. *The A-Team*, by contrast, is screened, free, on television to an impressionable audience of children.

I have met Prince Charles only once. During my 15 seconds of conversation with him on Blackburn railway station we neither discussed the meaning of life, nor how we should bring up our children. But at the risk, like him, of being accused of applying to join the National Viewers and Listeners Association (an outfit I would not touch with a barge-pole), I have to say that Prince Charles is right.

The A-Team is the most extraordinarily violent programme. No one gets hurt, its apologists will say, but that makes it all the worse. For *The A-Team* both glorifies violence as a means of resolving conflict and leaves an indelible impression on young children that violence does not

have consequences. "Then turn it off," one is told. But that is easier said than done. No one wants to exclude their children unnecessarily from the experience and images which their peer group shares and for many harassed parents television is all too convenient for keeping children quiet.

Television is an immensely powerful medium (which is why some immensely powerful people wish to get their hands on it). It is difficult to deny that some of the worrying increase in alcohol-based street violence in Guildford, Weston-super-Mare or Witney has something to do with the constant high-pressure advertising of beer on television which links masculinity to consumption; nor that the decline in cigarette smoking has something to do with the ban on its television advertising.

Mr Winner may retort, as he did about screen and street violence, that millions of pounds had been spent on research and no connection found. I have been doing my own research on Mr Winner (at no cost). The *Oxford Companion to Film* tells it all. "His films are always completed under budget, their subjects follow current thinking as to what the audience wants, and they always make an acceptable profit."

That formula could be a forecast of things to come. If Prince Charles thinks it is bad now, it can only get worse, if the Government's plans for a free-

for-all in television come to pass.

Despite *The A-Team*, our television does have standards to aim for. These are not only negative ones (about, for example, violence and pornography), but positive ones — about the need to educate and to inform, the need to maintain a political balance so that the views of a film producer may freely be set against those of the king-to-be.

As Franco's Spain or Pinochet's Chile demonstrates, there is no necessary connection between unbridled free trade and unbridled free thinking.

The market may be the most effective allocator of resources, but the market is no guarantor of democracy. There is a point at which the competition in goods or services can produce forces which crowd out the competition in ideas. Those forces are about to be unleashed.

The franchises of independent television contractors are to be auctioned. TV companies are to be bought or sold at will. The Independent Broadcasting Authority, which critically has helped to set and enforce those positive standards, is to be abolished. Cash, not standards, will be king.

Mr Winner may make some more money from it all; but our democracy (as well as real choice) will be the loser. If Prince Charles wants another speech, here it is.

The author, MP for Blackburn, is Labour's chief spokesman on education.

SEPT 20 ON THIS DAY 1955

In 1987 Canterbury Cathedral had an estimated two million visitors, placing it fourth in the popularity chart behind Westminster Abbey (3.5 million), St Paul's and York Minster.

CANTERBURY PILGRIMS OF 1955

From a Correspondent

Today it is not only from every shrine ends of England, to Canterbury they wend for almost every hill and valley of five continents pours its tributary into the stream of pilgrims and tourists. No longer are they clattering, chattering little groups travelling by horse or on foot; for they are carried — many hundreds a day — by the coachload much as a bee-keeper moves his hives. When the hive comes to rest, they swarm out and move in hot clusters down Burgate and so through the Christchurch Gate to the Cathedral. They speak many tongues, and they ask diverse questions of the guides and chaplains there.

"Excuse me," is almost certain to be followed by "can you kindly tell me where was Becket murdered?" This will be met many times a day, but there are variations by those who shun a coarse word as murder. "Please, Sir, can you show me where the gentleman was killed?" or "Can you kindly indicate the spot where Canterbury's tragic event occurred?"

But for the most part they move round in slow silence, hushed by the awe of beauty or soothed by the yearning patience of the great Cathedral. They are

told a little history, shown this or that shrine housing some moving memory, invited to enjoy the radiance of the glass and to chuckle over Bobbie throwing stones at a frog or the three Kings in one bed all with their crowns on as they sleep. Then perhaps they are led to the steps before the screen of the Six Kings. In the great West Window they see Adam digging to the south of Methuselah, chin upon band supporting the memories of his 969 years; and then they are urged to look up. It is beyond compare.

As the eye is drawn up and it sees that sterility is not dark or fearful, but is light, lovely, alluring, and all-embracing.

"By gum, it makes a man think," says Yorkshire. "Coon," exclaim the Cockney children together. And one of them took caskob by the hand and added: "I wish I could live in here always and always."

And so they pass out again into the Precincts. Memory of the visit must be held, so they photograph each other. Three or four in a straight line, arms sagging from shoulders, eyes screwed up in the bright light, looking directly at cameras — but these things do not matter so long as it "comes out". Often caskob is invited to join the group to give it Central reality. Transatlantic visitors have asked him to "walk and talk" with father while mother takes a movie of them, for inflation leaves nothing alone, not even time the children are shown the film of grandpa's travels and ask: "Is that the Archbishop of Canterbury talking to granddad?" surely the answer will be "Could be. I guess that's how it was."

Unwelcome attention



1 Pennington Street, London E1 9XN Telephone: 01-782 5000

A VISION OF EUROPE

When the Prime Minister speaks in Bruges today at the start of her European tour, she has an opportunity to allay some of the misapprehensions about Britain's commitment to the European Community which have been allowed to multiply both here and, more regrettably, on the other side of the Channel during her premiership. Despite reports of last-minute revisions to her speech, however, the prospects of her succeeding look poor.

Mrs Thatcher is expected to restate her conviction that full European political and economic union — the "United States of Europe" — is a prospect as unrealistic as it is undesirable. She is expected to repeat her opposition to fiscal union in the form of a central bank and a common currency. She may also, perhaps, express misgivings about the erosion of national sovereignty which the ever-increasing amount of legislation originating in Europe could mean.

There is no reason why any of these views should not be stated in front of a European audience. They are deeply held convictions from which the Prime Minister has not deviated during her tenure at Downing Street. They are views with which many in Britain, of all parties, find themselves in sympathy, and which many in the other countries of the European Community also embrace — or would do if they addressed themselves to the possible diminution of national sovereignty.

The problem is less the content of the Prime Minister's Bruges speech, which will be no more than the honest, down-to-earth assessment of the facts for which Mrs Thatcher is widely admired. Rather it is the negative tone in which it may be couched. There is a danger that the impression will be created once again that Britain's belief in the idea of Europe is less than wholehearted; that, given half a chance, we would halt work on the Channel tunnel, pull up the drawbridges and retreat into our island world, protected by the cocoon of the transatlantic "special relationship".

That our partners tend not to address themselves to the problem of a possible decline in national sovereignty, and that the British do, is partly a reflection of different historical experience. For most, the idea of Europe represents not a threat, but a promise — however distant — of a better world. A united or federal Europe may be an impossibility, but it is a better fate for half a continent than war. And this is the strongest living memory of people, and the politicians who represent them, on the mainland of Europe.

In Britain, the memory of war is different and the vision of a united Europe less enticing.

Moreover it should not be forgotten that our earliest experience of Europe, as the Common Market, was repeated rejection of Britain's membership by General de Gaulle. Nor that the terms for membership agreed by Mr Edward Heath placed Britain at an unnecessarily large financial disadvantage.

These are reasons why Mrs Thatcher, as the patriot, good housekeeper and realist she is, has seemed less committed to Europe than our partners would have liked. Since Britain's terms of membership were renegotiated, however, there has been little excuse for emphasizing the negative aspects at the expense of the positive ones. At present, our partners could be forgiven for believing that all Britain wants out of 1992 is a wider export market.

There are undoubtedly many defects in plans for closer economic and political union. Other EC members see them too: not even the French and Germans can agree about what form a central bank, for instance, should take. But what the British Prime Minister, unlike most of her EC counterparts, has signally failed to project is genuine enthusiasm for the idea — and the ideal — of Europe. Yet this is the vision which, however unattainable in practice, is the logical culmination of steps taken to "harmonize", "approximate" and standardize everything from farm subsidies and indirect tax rates to customs formalities and passports.

So often, it seems, Mrs Thatcher's gestures towards Europe have been misinterpreted, here as well as there. Her affinity with President Reagan has been seen as a sign of possible disloyalty to Europe, rather than an advantage. The replacement of Lord Cockfield by Mr Leon Brittan as European Commissioner was widely seen (though not in France and Germany) as the replacement of a committed European with a discredited minister. Her continued reluctance to see Britain join the European Monetary System is seen as a further attempt to keep Europe at a distance.

As the longest serving prime minister and senior statesman in the European Community, who is respected in the United States and the Soviet Union, Mrs Thatcher has an unusual opportunity to take a leading role in Europe as it approaches its single market in 1992. Unless our partners see that Britain appreciates the benefits of EC membership as well as it understands its drawbacks, however, that potential for European leadership will remain unfulfilled. Mrs Thatcher's speech in Bruges, and her coming tour of Europe, offer the chance of a new beginning.

IN SEARCH OF A ROLE

Dr David Owen and the residual SDP are a leader and a very small party in search of a new role and a new message. They also start from a situation vastly less hopeful than that which existed when the SDP was created and when it formed an Alliance with the Liberals designed to bring about the reconstruction of British politics.

It is not simply that the Alliance has been broken and the Social Democrats themselves split by the SLD merger. The former Alliance partners are likely to fight each other for the centre ground, leaving the old parties to divide the realities of political power between them. Dr Owen now seems to accept this as reality, and it is on this basis that he has laid out his political wares in Torquay this week.

His stance has been bold; his presentation, as ever, intriguing. In his assertion of policy positions, moreover, he is clearer and more relevant than the old SDP leaders were when they left the Labour Party to create their own organization.

Their position then had been largely backward-looking. Though Dr Owen declared yesterday that they "came into existence to reverse the economic decline of this country", the reality was that they defected because they could no longer bear what was happening to the Labour Party as it fell in thrall to the leftist extremism.

The original Social Democrats wanted a secure defence policy which was firmly pro-Nato and non-unilateralist. They were opposed to further nationalization, and they were bitterly hostile to the increasing priority given to the concept of party "democracy". This held the threat that moderate Labour MPs who did not toe the line would be ousted by re-election, and the unions and constituencies would be given a decisive part in the election of the leader.

But in policy terms they looked back to the old orthodoxies of Gaitskillism and Wilsonism, with its emphasis on planning and its instinctive distrust of the marketplace. Dr Owen has now moved on. Taught by Mrs Thatcher, he has come to accept the idea of the social market economy. He has largely accepted the Government's trade union reforms but argues that all this, and a strong defence policy, can be combined with a better community spirit than the Tories are willing to provide in social matters.

That is a perfectly tenable standpoint and Dr Owen is no doubt right to think that more voters support it than accept what Labour offers. But how is so small a party to carry conviction when the other "centre" party is

more or less treading the same ground and the two big parties claim it also?

Dr Owen's answer is first to say that his party is prepared to talk to any other party, which he argues that the voters prefer to confrontation politics. Second, places much greater emphasis than before on proportional representation.

In practice, Dr Owen's position is more than a little opaque. Though he says he will talk to anybody, he has committed himself never to become a Tory. More to the point, he has indicated an increasing willingness to work with the Labour Party, predicting that it will ditch unilateralism, and praised its acceptance of the European Community and the beginnings of a more sensible attitude to the social market economy.

No doubt he will be encouraged by the news that TGWU support now assures Mr Roy Hattersley of victory in the Labour deputy leadership election. What Dr Owen does not acknowledge is that Mr Kinnock has a hard fight ahead with his conference over his attempts to moderate policies, and that even if a moderate veneer can be cast over the Labour Party for vote-winning, it will still be the same party in essence. It will still be led by a leader whose heart is on the left (not least in nuclear defence) and who, if he became Prime Minister, would be constantly harassed from the left by the forces which drove Dr Owen out.

The core of Dr Owen's argument was that the SDP's future depends on the chance of a hung parliament in which all the other parties could combine to turn Mrs Thatcher out, united by their commitment to PR. But although there is a certain wind for PR in the Labour Party just now, it is not blowing that hard. PR would put socialism at the mercy of the social democrats, of various hues, whom they detest. It requires much optimism to believe that the leftists who made life in the Labour Party impossible for Dr Owen and his former friends would pay that price to prevent a fourth Thatcher term.

Dr Owen needs such optimism to keep him and his party going. But the less involved observer will not easily be brought to share it. If the Labour Party is to go social democrat, it will be of its own accord after a hard internal fight and another defeat. In that case it will be unlikely to need Dr Owen. The chance that the future structure of British politics will be determined by a small minority of SDP and SLD MPs, after they have fought each other to the ground in the elections, is not likely to be credible, on reflection, even to the SDP.

Unwelcome attention

From Mrs Margaret H. Gadsden
Sir, We moved into our present address several years ago but I omitted to inform a credit card company, whose card I possess and have never used. However, as soon as they were informed, I received a letter "welcoming me to my new home".

This proceeded to launch into a sales pitch regarding their credit scheme, suggesting that I should borrow up to £7,500 as I am "an established card holder with a good credit history".

It is not surprising that inflation has grown out of hand and there is

a credit boom when one is offered large sums without even using their facilities. It seems doubly irresponsible with the mortgage repayments escalating, and leads one to believe that banks are partly to blame for the present economic crisis.

Yours faithfully,
M. H. GADSDEN,
Higher Pascoe, St Cluvias,
Penryn, Cornwall.
September 17.

No telling

From Professor M. Hammerton
Sir, I recently received, from a local authority, a request for a reference on behalf of a person

whose name was unfamiliar to me. There was, however, a possibility that a couple of typing errors had been made in the name of a person I did know, so I rang the local authority to find out.

I was told that it was an equal opportunity employer, and therefore the check I had asked for could not be made. The logic of this escapes me.

I am, Sir, yours faithfully,
M. HAMMERTON,
The University of Newcastle upon Tyne,
Department of Psychology,
Ridley Building,
Claremont Place,
Newcastle upon Tyne.

Finance trap on housing ladder

From Mrs Angela Sydenham
Sir, An increasing number of rural landowners are prepared to give, or sell at well below market value, sites to housing associations for the provision of affordable homes for village people. Some of them, however, are deterred from doing so because of the right of the first occupant to "staircase".

This right arises where a Government-funded housing association grants a shared ownership lease to the tenant. The essence of such a lease is that the tenant buys a 50 per cent interest (usually with the aid of a mortgage) in a long lease and rents the rest. This enables the tenant when he leaves the "starter home" to take with him a proportion of the increase in the value of the home.

In addition he is entitled to buy by instalments the housing association's interest, so that eventually he obtains the whole freehold. Although this undoubtedly benefits the first occupant, who can then sell the property for the full value on the open market, the house is no longer available for village people of limited means. Thus the efforts of the landowner and housing association are in vain.

The Government has expressed concern on the problems of rural housing, but it has not responded to pressure for the abolition of "staircasing". Unless this right is restricted the limited stock of low-cost housing in rural areas will continue to shrink.

What is needed is a form of shared ownership which will allow the tenant a share in any rise in property value but will leave the remainder with the housing association to enable other local people to start on the housing ladder.

Yours sincerely,
ANGELA SYDENHAM
(Legal Adviser),
Country Landowners Association,
16 Belgrave Square, SW1.
September 14.

Shops in the Garden

From Mr Geoff Maynard
Sir, As one who works in the Covent Garden area every weekend and has done so since before its development, I feel qualified to comment upon Deyan Sudjic's article (Shopping, September 10).

I have a stall in the Jubilee Market on the south side of the Piazza and I hear every week from tourists and locals alike how good Covent Garden is. Never have I heard a complaint of "itinerant traders... who know a captive audience when they see one".

I have heard, though, from my own customers why they come to Covent Garden. Its electric atmosphere of small alternative businesses and street entertainers makes it unsurpassed as a good day out. The weekend craft fair in the Jubilee Market is full of bursting with unusual things not available in the average high street. On Mondays it is an antique/lea market and for the rest of the week it is a very high quality general market.

Mr Sudjic must have visited Covent Garden at 4 o'clock on a Monday morning if the most exotic things that he could find were "traditional busts of Elvis and ceramic ice-cream cones". Perhaps he is just engaging in the old British custom of knocking something which is good.

Yours sincerely,
GEOFF MAYNARD,
260 Chertsey Lane,
Staines, Middlesex.
September 16.

Silent majority

From Mrs Caroline de Souza
Sir, The Reverend Peter Myers (September 6) was fortunate in passing most of his train journey in silence. I have often thought that in an ideal world there would be "No talking" compartments on trains.

Yours faithfully,
CAROLINE de SOUZA,
23 Donne Place, SW3.
September 15.

Stuff of childhood

From Mr Philip Crapnell
Sir, On my informing him that Hamleys was up for sale at £40 million (report, September 16), my nine-year-old son considered the matter and then asked, "Does that include the stuff?"

I assume this was a reference to the stock-in-trade!

Yours etc.,
PHILIP CRAPNELL,
Knowle, Brockley Grove,
Hutton Mount, Essex.
September 16.

Preventable disaster

From Mr Guy H. Yeoman

Sir, Dr Colin Bertram (September 8) correctly puts his finger on the omission from your leading article (September 6) of mention of the essential feature of the Third World ecological crisis: that is, escalating population expansion.

For over half a century the consequence of almost every aspect of Western culture (whether described as "aid" or not) has been a stimulation of the exponential population increase that is destroying many Third World countries. There has been no significant attempt to convince these people that the key to Western development has been population stability.

Everyone fights shy of this,

Where regions have failed NHS

From Dr Alan R. Shrank
Sir, I am afraid that Mrs Julia Cumberlege (September 15) may have lost her most "determined defender" of regional health authorities, the NHS consultants, and that the RHAs are now alone in defending their continued existence.

Most consultants' contracts are held by RHAs, but in the last five years the control of many aspects of their contracts has been devolved by RHAs to district health authorities.

In particular the design of new consultant posts and the modification of existing posts are now undertaken by DHAs, often with differing priorities, so that cross-district posts have proved exceedingly difficult to organise. With the loss of this vital authority to DHAs went the most important reason for consultants' support for the retention of RHAs.

The regional medical officer, nominally the manager of the region's consultants, has always provided advice and support for consultants who felt they were under unreasonable or improper pressure from DHAs, but in many regions his authority has been so reduced that there is no longer anyone at RHA headquarters to defend the consultant from harassment at district level.

The only role of importance left for RHAs is the disbursement of funds to DHAs, and with the current restraint on budgets the politicising involved in this annual exercise has reached unacceptable levels. They now bear the brunt of criticisms of Department of Health decisions, with their demise the real culprit should come in the direct line of fire.

Yours faithfully,
A. R. SHRANK
(Consultant dermatologist),
Salop Nuffield Hospital,
Longdon Road,
Shrewsbury, Shropshire.

Osteopaths' training

From Mrs Deborah Fielding
Sir, Your report on the findings of the commission established by the Royal College of Nursing (September 7) regarding the rights of patients to choose the treatment they receive highlights the need for progress to be made in the regulation of complementary medicine.

For instance, as the law stands, anyone can practise freely as an osteopath, irrespective of whether they have received adequate training. While many osteopaths are highly trained and have gained respect within the orthodox medical establishment, there are still no nationally accepted standards of osteopathic training.

Clearly, one of the most important aspects of any training in complementary medicine is to ensure that graduates are aware of their limits of competence and can identify conditions that require immediate referral to a registered medical practitioner.

Osteopaths have now largely succeeded in putting their house in order. The next logical step is for them to be granted statutory self-regulatory controls, so that patients can be assured of the protection and quality of care they deserve.

Yours sincerely,
DEBORAH FIELDING,
62 Bower Mount Road,
Maidstone, Kent.

Masonic ritual

From the Grand Secretary, United Grand Lodge of England
Sir, It is a pity that Dr Morris's obviously interesting work on rites of passage (Review section, September 10) should be flawed by a grave error of fact about Masonic ceremonial and by repeating a common misconception about Freemasonry's influence.

It is now over two years since Grand Lodge (English Freemasonry's governing body) ordered that physical penalties should be omitted from Masonic obligations. The penalties are referred to elsewhere in the ceremonial but

The railway poet

From Mr R. Shortland-Ball
Sir, I learned with sorrow from the obituary in *The Times* of September 14 of the death of Walter Nugent Sinkinson, "railwayman and poet".

There are several references in the obituary to some of Mr Sinkinson's works being deposited with the National Railway Museum, York. I can confirm that this is indeed the case. Sadly, however, we must change our plans for a simple hand-over ceremony, which we hoped Mr Sinkinson might have been able to attend.

Reservoir of resources

either from a feeling that nothing can be done, or sheltering under the platitudes that "the birth rate will fall as living standards rise" — a view that has proved totally invalid: standards cannot rise as long as the birth rate does not fall.

A radically different approach is called for: I suggest that women should receive effective cash incentives not to become pregnant. This would have several important consequences.

First, there would be a family incentive to delay marriage; second, within marriage there would be an incentive to the husband to delay making his wife pregnant, which would provide positive pressure for taking up family planning; third, there would be a shift of financial power to women, an essential reform if these societies are to advance; fourth, a

From Dr Robert J. Maxwell
Sir, Mrs Julia Cumberlege is (I think) right in arguing for the survival of regional health authorities, but not for the reasons that she gives. Her letter gives altogether too rosy a view of how regions have performed and sounds like the case for "no change".

On the contrary, regions should give up much of what they have done in the past: bulk buying, specialist advice, and so on, and concentrate on strategic direction and creating the circumstances in which outstanding NHS performance is rewarded and poor performance penalised.

In a country the size of England, there is no way that the Department of Health can do this. Moreover, it is virtually uncharted territory — creating within a large public service the conditions for provider competition.

Interestingly, the Gibbs committee, in New Zealand, has recently proposed the introduction of regional health authorities which would be prohibited from owning or managing any services. Instead they would be answerable to the public for buying services wherever they can get best value — from the area health boards, private companies or voluntary bodies.

If financing and provision should be more clearly differentiated in the NHS — and many have argued that they should — it is at the regional level that this can be done most readily. But it will require a radical transformation of regional health authorities.

Yours faithfully,
ROBERT J. MAXWELL
(Secretary/Chief Executive Officer),
The Kings Fund,
14 Palace Court, W2.
September 16.

Dangerous plumbing

From the Chief Executive and Secretary of the Institute of Plumbing

Sir, Whilst Mr Ridley wrestles with the problems of who should do what (leading article, September 12) his Civil Servants will no doubt remind him that the technical requirements governing water-supply plumbing installations in buildings (as enshrined in water by-laws) are largely unenforceable.

It must be remembered that water not only leaks; it can become "life-threatening" if it is contaminated through faulty plumbing installations. Most civilised countries (some where water is privatised) recognise this and have strict controls over both plumbing and plumbers.

Our new water by-laws propose three classes of protection against contamination through back-siphonage. Unfortunately, whereas other countries recognise the importance of competent plumbers in the enforcement process, we do not.

Positive thinking now could help prevent possible illness in the future, whoever has the right of entry to Mr Ridley's castle!

Yours faithfully,
ANDREW WAITS,
Chief Executive and Secretary,
The Institute of Plumbing,
64 Station Lane,
Horsechurch,
Essex.

the obligations are now simply very serious promises.

A man becomes and continues as a Freemason on the basis that Freemasonry must not be used to promote his own or anyone else's business, professional or personal interests — Freemasonry's influence is for moral, not material, improvement. It might well be relevant to Dr Morris's work but with a little research its place could have been better described.

Yours sincerely,
M. B. S. HIGHAM,
Grand Secretary,
United Grand Lodge of England,
Freemasons' Hall,
Great Queen Street, WC2.
September 16.

School's sole pupil

From Mr Hubert Doggart
Sir, Your news item (September 14) about next year's closure of the school at Ashford-in-the-Water, near Bakewell, because Anna White is the sole remaining pupil, reminds me of the position of King's School, Bruton, in Somerset, early in the 19th century.

In 1811 a boy named Chubb was the sole pupil and held the key to the school's survival. King's, now with a senior school, a junior school (Hazelgrove), and a prep (Hillcrest), is very much alive, and remembers Chubb with affection.

Yours etc.,
HUBERT DOGGART
(Headmaster, King's School,
Bruton, 1972-85),
19 Westgate,
Chichester, West Sussex.
September 14.

Passing rich

From Dr C. Weinkove
Sir, Dare I suggest an improved ending to Mr Bernard Levin's article on the absurdities of wealth and covetousness (September 15).

One of the great Rothschild bankers had died. Two tramps watched the magnificent hearse passing down the street. Turning to his impoverished friend, one said enviously, "Now, that is what I call living!"

Yours sincerely,
C. WEINKOVE,
119 Bramhall Lane South,
Bramhall,
Stockport, Cheshire.
September 16.

Damage to land by gravel pits

From Mr George Sandell
Sir, All who are concerned about the despoliation of the countryside by rock quarrying and sand and gravel digging need to be aware that the Department of the Environment has recently issued new policy guidelines for aggregates provision in England and Wales.

At this stage the guidelines are still in draft; county councils, in their role as mineral planning authorities, are likely to be formulating their responses. There is very little time left to influence the outcome of the consultation process by representations either to local councils or MPs or direct to the department.

Earlier guidelines acknowledged the damage that aggregate extraction causes to the environment and to local amenity and emphasised the need to develop alternative sources. Not surprisingly, the present draft, which has been prepared by bodies largely dominated by the representatives of the industry, gives no more than token acknowledgement to the social and environmental costs of aggregate extraction.

If the new guidelines were to come into force in their present form, planning authorities would in practice be obliged to guarantee the industry new reserves to make good whatever tonnage the industry chose to produce; when the reserves in one county ran out, other counties in the same region would be required to make good the shortfall. Any authority that rejects planning applications is likely to find itself overruled by the secretary of state on appeal.

What this policy would ensure is that local authorities would be powerless (even if they had the will) to resist the encroachment of the industry on ever more sensitive environments, and the stimulus to develop alternative resources would be largely removed. The holes in the ground will then be available to be filled with other countries' rubbish.

Yours etc.,
G. H. SANDELL,
3 Chiswick Road,
Stapleford, Hertfordshire.
September 16.

Substitute or replace

From Mr John Hood
Sir, In his article on September 13, Philip Howard blamed football and other sports for the confusion between substitute and replace. Having examined my Rugby programmes for the "Five Nations Championship", I find that on this occasion Rugby Union is blameless. The four home countries use replacements and the French *remplaçants*.

Initially replacements were introduced reluctantly, and the subtle difference from football is that they can only be used in the event of injury.

Yours faithfully,
JOHN HOOD,
1 Vardon Drive,
Wiltshire, Cheshire.
September 15.

Thanks, but no thanks

From Lady Stirling
Sir, Yesterday, when it was wet and windy, and the London traffic jams came to their usual standstill and people waved their umbrellas hopelessly at engaged taxi cabs carrying smug passengers, I had a memorable experience. Out of the mist gleamed the letters "for hire" while the vehicle displaying them drew up beside my dripping umbrella. It bore me through congested roads, carried me without incident and landed me at my destination.

As I took leave of the driver with my pecuniary thanks he said, "Madam, I have driven for many years and never accepted a tip".

Yours faithfully,
ANN STIRLING,
17 Park Row,
Farnham, Surrey.
September 15.

School's sole pupil

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Sir, Your news item (September 14) about next year's closure of the school at Ashford-in-the-Water, near Bakewell, because Anna White is the sole remaining pupil, reminds me of the position of King's School, Bruton, in Somerset, early in the 19th century.

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Yours sincerely,
C. WEINKOVE,
119 Bramhall Lane South,
Bramhall,
Stockport, Cheshire.
September 16.

FASHION by Liz Smith

Follow the



On Thursday,
Yves Saint
Laurent (above),
is staging a
fashion show in
London with
models flying in
from Paris with
45 trunk loads
of clothes



Pilar Boxford, communications director for Cartier, is a flawless figure in black jacket, sun-tanned legs in simple high-heeled black sling-backs emerging gracefully from a crisp black grosgrain skirt. A glimpse of pale pink silk handkerchief peeking out from a breast pocket matches the crêpe T-shirt she wears underneath. On a sunny day last week she is dressed for work in Yves Saint Laurent from head to toe. It is not a

on and it gives you confidence.

Having acquired expensive tastes through her mother's YSL cast-offs, Jacobs admits to a mix of favourite designers in her wardrobe (today she is in Chanel red tweed jacket with Kenzo black shorts) and invests in one YSL suit or jacket each season.

In fact, any woman who owns a simple blazer and a flannel pencil skirt, who belts a trenchcoat over trousers and a turtle neck, or who enjoys wearing a strict satin-lapelled tuxedo suit as much as flamenco ruffles to a party, wears Yves Saint Laurent's style. "The ones with money buy it from me. The ones without money buy it from the flea market," Saint Laurent said when he introduced a simple navy brass-buttoned pea jacket into his first own-name couture collection in 1962. For 30 years (from the moment in 1958 that he took over on the death of Christian Dior as head of the House of Dior) Saint Laurent has shaped contemporary style.

In 1966 he pioneered cut-throat ready-to-wear with the first of his five Ganche shops and has provided leadership for every woman in the street ever since. Think of any silhouette in the last few decades and Saint Laurent did it first, and best. Yet alongside all this street garb, he uses the couturier's craft to display his artistic talents, paying homage across the years through his unique embroideries to Picasso, Mondrian, Matisse or Braque.

Diana Vreeland, a legendary style-setter herself, calls him the Pied Piper of fashion. "He

Nicola Jacobs, art dealer with her own Cork Street gallery, relaxes in front of the camera in a Cubist-inspired patchwork suit from Saint Laurent's new collection. "You put something like this

Left: Pilar Boxford, communications director at Cartier, inside-draped dress in red silk satin, also purple or black, £250; satin court shoes, £120. Above right: Nicola Jacobs, art dealer, in Cubist-inspired patchwork suit, grey, khaki, saffron wool satin outlined in silk braid, £1,200. All Saint Laurent Five Ganche, 113 Bond Street, W1; 33 Soane Street, SW1

PEOPLE

Warehouse ode to growth

The opening today of the 29th branch of Warehouse, in Hampstead High Street, has prompted Jeff Banks to wax poetic. The shop is not exactly in the house with the blue-plaque commemorating Keats's residency, but its proximity has resulted in a limited edition of commemorative Warehouse T-shirts printed white on black, with lines from "Ode to a Nightingale". These will be given free to customers who, armed with a mailed voucher, spend £25 or more.

Talking about plans to add 18 new Warehouse shops to his fast-expanding chain and the launch of the new Definitive line in every Warehouse branch, Banks gets positively lyrical. "The Definitives are the key shapes in any season," he explains. "Right now it could be a pair of wide trousers, a longer narrow skirt, a calf-length wrap skirt, in lots of marvellous colours and at the optimum price. They are there to show the customer that with just one new Definitive something else in her wardrobe, an existing jacket or last season's short skirt, can look new."

The price of such a Definitive skirt or pair of trousers is just £29.99, and the colours include black, cranberry, chestnut and olive green. Definitives join other Warehouse labels such as Utility, on



Jeff Banks: spearheading the proliferation of Warehouse shops in key sites

their sporty separates, and Good Boys, more high-fashion styling off Banks's designer sketches. The Warehouse chain, which Banks has built over 13 years into a trend-setting powerhouse selling fashion at a realistic price, has been part of Sears since February this year. The parent

company has decreed that, from next spring, the Warehouse By Mail business will come within its own extensive mail order catalogues. Banks is personally spearheading the proliferation of Warehouse shops in key sites. Oxford, Bath, Guildford, Brighton are all flagged on his map.

Lacking that ethnic flavour

A check lumberjack shirt or a rapper's jacket are probably the first things that come to mind when asked about Canadian fashion. Neither indigenous style will be in evidence when Canada's leading designers stage fashion shows in Liberty next week as part of the current celebration of Canadian style in theatre, film, music and folk art called Canada Nouveau.

Instead, the Canadian fashion industry is represented in Liberty by contemporary but disappointingly international

style. Most ethnic is the cross-stitching on thick wool blazers and coats from the design trio behind the Babel label. Alfred Sung, Canada's hottest fashion name, shows a neat line in body-hugging tops and ribbon-trimmed jersey separates. Prettiest are the rust and violet grosgrain bra-topped samba dresses and jackets from Derek Price and Tess Roussimuk.

Canada Nouveau Fashion Shows are at Liberty, Regent Street, W1 on September 27 and 28, 1pm and 4pm.

Secret is out of the bag at last

Soft, malleable, baseball-glove leather is the secret of a Coach bag. Buffed, waxed, stained and polished to the required patina, this all-American classic college bag, beloved by such graduates in style as Brooke Shields, Gene Hackman and the Duchess of Kent, positively improves with age.

At last Coach's beautifully-crafted and brass-trimmed cowhide collection of bags, belts, briefcases and diaries, has arrived here, installed in a corner of Harrods. Prices run from £70 for a small saddlebag

to £300 for a Wall Street briefcase. The standard zippered Coach bucket bag costs £115 for the smaller size, £130 for a more capacious version. Colours are subtly graded from buckskin, bone, saddle, taupe, khaki or cocoa up to darker wine, navy, red or black. The classic Coach shoulder bag, with generous compartments and a flapover so deep it needs no closure, has been the best-seller since the Sixties. Coach leatherware is available from Harrods, Knightsbridge, London SW1.

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FOR BIG AND TALL MEN

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FASHION

Pied Piper



into her formidable mother's high YSL court shoes to run his London empire. Her mother trained her well. Over a period of 10 years, she was made to work her way up through the business — stocktaking, selling to customers, running the menswear boutique — before being allowed to join her mother on a trip to Paris and watch her edit a collection for the London shops.

Today she makes all the decisions, buying with the help of David Roberts, her mother's right hand for 10 years and now a director of YSL London. "We still look at the collection and pick out numbers that are 'really Lady R'," her daughter says.

She adds: "She was always so chic. I was made to save up to get one really good outfit each season. So I simply learned to choose well and to realize how important a good belt can be, or the right pair of shoes. I know it is my job to get customers over here kitted out in those wonderful colour combinations he puts together each season, or a new line in jersey tunic."

Next month a glossy tribute to the 30-year reign of the "king of couturiers" is published: *Yves Saint Laurent: Images of Design 1958-1988* (Ebury Press, £60).

Right: Gay Close, film producer, in sharp green wool jacket with Cubist-cut lapels and gilt buttons, also brown or grey, £845; wool skirt, £220; shoes, £120.

Above left: Jacquine Bromage, managing director of Saint Laurent Rive Gauche in London, in yellow wool jacket with black corduroy collar, yoke and cuffs, £595; corduroy skirt, £205; black angled Cubist hat, £185; suede shoes, £120; gloves, £75. All Saint Laurent Rive Gauche, 113 New Bond Street, W1: 33 Sloane Street, SW1.

Photographs by CLIVE ARROW/SMITH
Hair by Miriam Bartholomew
Make-up by Chase Aston



Looking the part for a fraction of the cost



Left: Herringbone all-wool tweed overcoat, £125; lambswool cardigan, grey, navy, camel or dark red, £22.50; striped cotton shirt, £15; spotted silk tie, £9.
Right: Bird's-eye check wool and cashmere jacket, £90; striped cotton shirt, £17.99; flannel trousers in wool/polyester, £27.50. All clothes Marks & Spencer

Marks & Spencer is displaying much confidence this season in that insular, countervailing style that is so intrinsically British. The fashionable enthusiasm for tweeds and cavalry twills, waistcoats, fine shirts and all the haberdashery of a country squire has been picked up by the chain that prides itself on consistent quality and honest styling. With the thickest of elbow-patched tweed jackets and classic herringbone greatcoats now found in its main branches, and drilled lines of pukka pin-striped suits and shirts that appear to have all the detailing of Jermyn Street, M & S seems set to prove that it can supply all the basics of a gentlemanly wardrobe at a moderate price.

Having polished up its tailoring techniques in past seasons, re-cutting the blocks on more flattering lines, M & S can now provide a dashing double-breasted suit or a classic single-breasted style with that fashionable, slightly Edwardian, high buttoned fastening at all price levels. A bird's-eye check suit in wool

and polyester is priced at a remarkable £80, or for £160 you find a classic double-breasted style, tailored in Italy, with all the floating interlining chest panels and fluttering back vents that ensure a perfect drape. The choice of cloth now on offer also appears more traditional and looks far smarter as a result.

"We are certainly back to the classics," says Andrew Stone, divisional director of menswear at Marks & Spencer. "And with around 27 variations in fittings in a jacket and trousers, plus the choice of cloth, it is as close as off-the-peg shopping can get to custom-made."

Latest refinement in his pursuit of quality is the City Shirt. The collar set on a neckband comes with removable bone stiffeners, mother-of-pearl buttons, French-seamed armholes and linked cuffs and all the top-quality details usually cent a fortune. Marks & Spencer's is striped or plain superior cotton, £17.50.

Alongside classic F&F 100 and Aran knitwear is the perfect plain roll-neck sweater in merino wool and good cotton for £22.50.

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WALLS

BRAVE NEW

THE ARTS

Novel tease value

TELEVISION

"No!" screamed the sinners of Elliott Gould and you could almost hear Prince Charles with his more distinct nasal tones cry "Yes!", as *Act of Betrayal* (ITV), now well past the three hour mark and indeed into its second night, struck a great blow against violence on television.

The birds had gathered on the trees, as is their cinematic wont, so that they might scatter when the shot was fired. Gould as Callaghan, an American hit man sent by the IRA to eliminate an informer, who had fled with his family to Australia, had tied up his victim, Michael (Patrick Bergin), on some hanging rock, told him he was in for no picnic and had pointed the gun. Then came the welcome "no", though it had to be prompted by his girlfriend (and Michael's former mistress) Kathy (Deborah-Lee Furness) resurrecting that moribund line about being "dead inside".

As Callaghan drove Michael back for the usual joyful reunion with his wife Eileen (Lisa Harrow) and son Sean (Kristen Greer), we awaited the credits thinking that miraculously our fingers had outnumbered the body count. Admittedly, a few people, including a child and baby, had been blown up, but this was to justify Michael turning informer, and had been done without gory detail. Kennedy (Bryan Marshall), the RUC officer who had taken the family to Australia, had even managed to have a heart attack before the IRA could shoot him.

We (royal or no) were, however,



Hesitant hit man: Elliott Gould

In for a trade shock. There were at least two more false endings and enough violence to please American television audiences, not to say advertisers: Callaghan killed a few men and was stabbed, the head of the Australian IRA shot Michael (bound and drowning with Kathy), only to be mangled in a pump when wife and son got into the DIY killing business.

If this seemed like a betrayal of the pacifist theme, the whole of this mainly well-acted mega-drama played teasingly—not always intentionally—with its genre. Hitchcockian encounters and coincidences were set up only to be deflated and set up again. Cut in half, *Act of Betrayal*, would have worked much better as a thriller but, long and eclectic, it was a compelling curiosity.

Andrew Hislop

Music straight from the heart

Catherine Bennett meets the young British songwriter Tanita Tikaram

Tanita Tikaram still wonders about her sociology A-level. Why on earth did she answer the question on religion? Why did she get a B, after two A grades for English and politics, for which she had not worked at all? "I know what I did wrong, as well: that's what's so annoying," she said, the morning after beginning her first full British concert tour. "I should have done the question on education," Tanita Tikaram laughed. "Stupid child."

Distressing as it must have been 13 months ago, when she was 18, Tikaram's sociology grade is now of remote importance. You do not need A levels in order to sign a recording contract with WEA, or be described as "a real yuppie artist"; nor to sing your own songs—as she had the previous night—to 1,000 people in Northampton. Indeed, it was the failure of good A level results to bring joy, which proved to Tanita Tikaram that life should promise something finer. "I didn't feel remotely buzzed by it," she said. "So it clicked that I should do something I cared about deeply, that I had a genuine passion for, not some kind of killing time. And it was song-writing."

Now that she has had a hit single, called "Good Tradition", and produced her first album, *Ancient Heart*, Tikaram's songs are being praised for their melodious intelligence, and she sings them in a deep, fascinating voice which makes lyrics such as "Look my eyes are just holograms/look your love has drawn red from my hands" seem rich in beauty and wisdom. But when she chose to forgo a place at Manchester University to read American and English literature, Tikaram did not know what the future held. She had been writing songs for only three months; secretly at home in Basingstoke.

For her record company, Tikaram has written two pages of deceptively girlish autobiography which ends "Lots of love, Tanita" and describes how her memorable, lushly arranged songs were influenced by singers such as Leonard Cohen, Joni Mitchell and Van Morrison. In fact, by the time she heard them, she had already been "discovered" by her current manager, singing her first London gig in the Mean Fiddler last December. "I started listening to them this year," she said. "I had a vague idea of what was supposed

to be good for me." Now she rhapsodizes about Joni Mitchell, and other singers who experimented with style, careless of popular expectations. "They produce so many different types of album. I'm not a musician, so I can't say I want to produce this kind of sound for the rest of my career. I'm very much drawn to the best for each song."

At comprehensive school she was too young for punk, uninterested in the Top 20; and in any case her fellow pupils were caught in a "mods" time-war which had more to do with Lambretas and white socks than pop music. Tanita Tikaram says she went home and read Virginia Woolf and early T.S. Eliot and wrote short pieces of "stream of consciousness" prose: "I always thought poetry was far too adolescent."

Writing songs offered a structure for these inconclusive ramblings, and she began singing them straight into a tape recorder, having had no musical education. "I don't think I was terribly interested in music. I was more interested in the theatre: it was all a bit fanciful." She had quite liked the Beatles records played by her parents, a Fijian Indian British Army officer father and a mother originally from Borneo. She loved the songs in *West Side Story*, and went as far as learning some guitar chords, but she really wanted to be a lawyer. "I thought lawyers helped people: I was very naive."

She had settled on arts administration, or journalism, when she went to a party of her older brother's, found he still had her old guitar, and took it back to Basingstoke. "I didn't know any songs, and I thought 'I want to sing a song', and I wrote 'Poor Cow'." In this short, plinky tune, now included in her album, Tikaram indicates that she already feels some distance from contemporaries who are obsessed by being "pulled" by boys with flat-top haircuts. "I used to find it very sad. I'm a bit romantic, and I believe in love and all that." Before A levels, she carried on

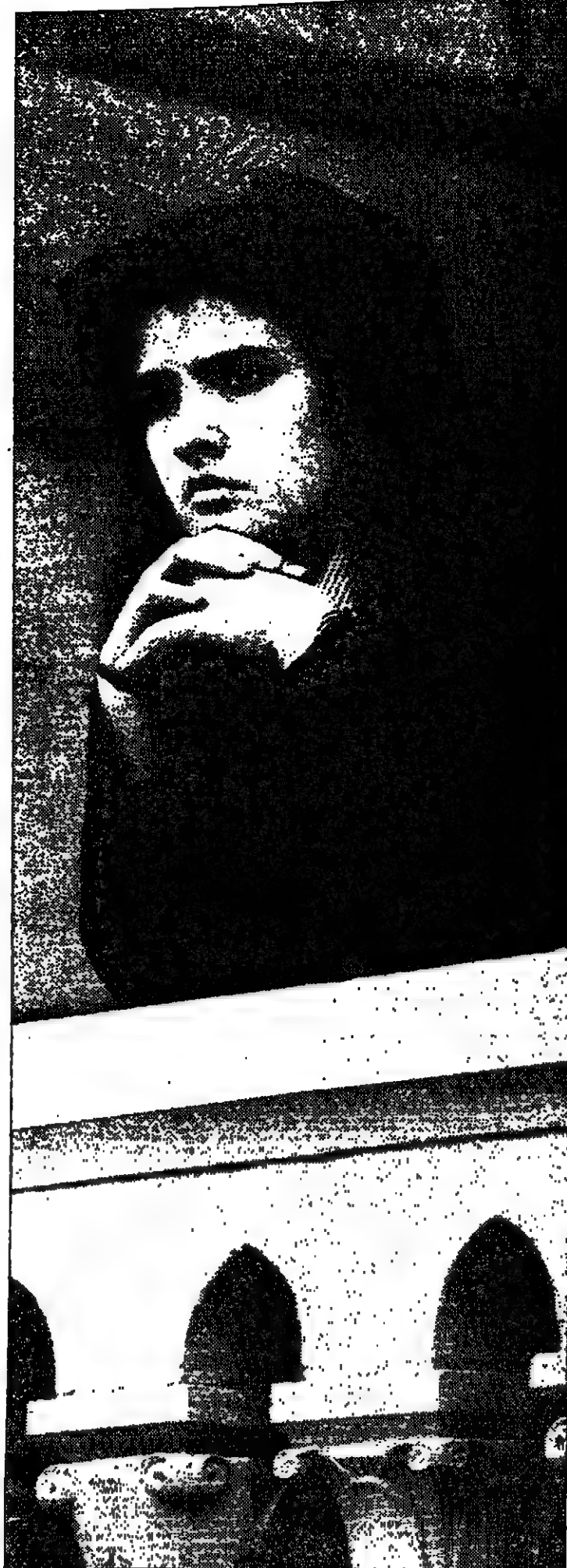
"gushing" into her tape recorder about feeling "on the edge" of running away, about the sensations of a disenchanted teenage outsider. "There's always a point when you suddenly realize that everything adults do isn't great, you just don't trust them any more," she said, explaining a song called "Sighing Innocents".

These ideas probably escaped the Northampton audience on Friday night, muffled not only by the acoustics and whistling electronics but by the author's deliberate opacity. Tanita said she didn't much mind, as long as the music gave her audience thoughts of their own. "Songs don't mean anything, do they? I mean, a song is meant to sum up a moment. Once I say 'this means that' it takes away a lot of pleasure for the listener."

Her Northampton audience responded eagerly to the few lyrics to escape clearly through the microphone and started shouting for "Good Tradition", which reached number 10 in July. "Sorry?" said Tikaram, in crisp, un-giggle tones. Only some bashful hair-flicking between songs suggested that she had never had an audience shout at her before.

"There isn't really a rock and roll lifestyle," she remarked the next morning. "You'd be amazed how organized it is. A lot of it is like doing a job. It's a job I enjoy, but a lot of it is very... jobby. I've become terribly, terribly well behaved. I think I would have gone slightly more wild if I'd been given the chance." She worries that she has not written a song for two months; she is ashamed that *The Pickwick Papers* is the only novel she's read in a year, and expresses a solemn "yearning" for some peace and quiet. Meanwhile she is a courteous and obliging interviewee, who seldom says a silly thing.

She refuses to place herself in a movement, identified by some music writers, of intelligent "post-feminist, anti-bimbo" singers following in the fragile footsteps of Suzanne Vega. "We've got nothing in common, apart from the fact that we are successful. I mean it's absurd. I hate all this New Man, post-feminist-sensibility stuff, it's like yuppies, it doesn't exist... there isn't a movement, although there is an increased public appetite for songs which are coming straight from the heart."



Jobbing performer: but Tanita Tikaram is passionate about her work

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John Russell Taylor gives a qualified welcome to an overdue retrospective show of the work of a maverick British painter

Not the whole picture

GALLERY

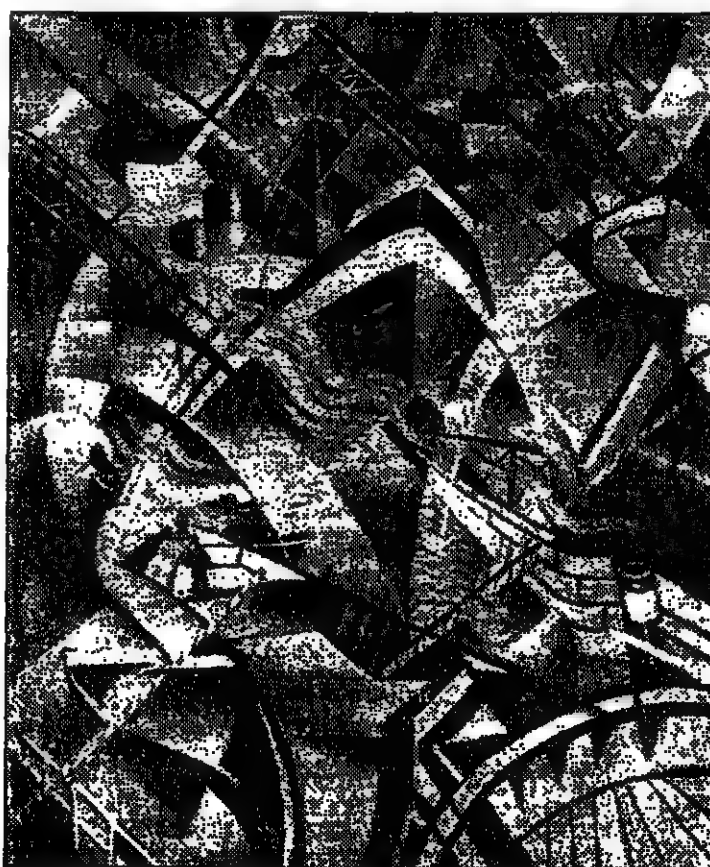
C.R.W. Nevinson
1889-1946
Kettle's Yard,
Cambridge

There must have been something inherently awkward about C.R.W. Nevinson. For one thing, he was extremely combative; not for nothing was his autobiography entitled *Pain and Prejudice*, and it seems unlikely that a quiet-lifer could have been a close friend and collaborator of Marinetti, throughout the fierce days in which he invented Futurism.

But even worse, Nevinson cannot be conveniently fitted into any conventional pattern of British artistic behaviour. He was not exactly a Vorticist, but more of a Futurist along the original Italian lines (he wrote, with Marinetti, the English manifesto of Futurism).

Later he worked for significant periods abroad, and his paintings from Paris in the mid-Twenties and New York a little later obviously relate much more closely to what was going on in those cities at the time than to anything in stodgy old London. And when he came home, in the Thirties, he took it into his head to work on a succession of large and cloudy symbolic canvases of a kind that even the most retrograde of Academicians were edging away from.

It may be a parallel perversity which makes the final painting in the long-awaited retrospective, at Kettle's Yard in Cambridge until October 30 (then on a tour which includes Birmingham, Southampton and Bolton, but not London), one of these rather odd and overblown symbolic pieces, "The Twentieth Century". This is also the biggest picture in the show, and believably dominates the last room with its brooding, dark, satanic figure surrounded by the weapons and machines and anonymous crowds of Futurism, though presumably now looked upon with a decidedly jaundiced eye rather than avid acceptance. This dates from 1932-35 (a measure of the seriousness with which Nevinson took it) and, apart from leaving unrecorded almost a decade until his incapacitating stroke, it hardly shows his later work at its best.



Wiseacres' wonder: "The Arrival" (1913-14) by C.R.W. Nevinson

In other ways there are problems. Since Kettle's Yard is quite a modestly proportioned gallery, this cannot be a very large show. Selection becomes vital. And while most of the more familiar images from the First World War, like "La Mitrailleuse", are there in some form, we have only a couple of sketches and a print of "Returning to the Trenches" rather than the painting itself.

Also it is noticeable that other large works, like the sequence of four seasons which created such an impression at the Futurism show in Venice two years ago, are not there, probably for reasons of space. But what about the Tate's "Dance Hall Scene" of 1913-14, which is not so large, or the splendid Cubo-Futurist "Departure of Train de Luxe", both of which were featured in Venice?

For a long time Nevinson's reputation has been dogged by wiseacres muttering that yes, of course the First World War pictures and their immediate predecessors are wonderful, but if you had seen anything later you would

know that a retrospective was not a good idea. This show half answers that point, but only half.

Unmistakably Nevinson did not decline instantly after the First World War, as did artists as disparate as Meisner and William Roberts. His paintings of the Twenties, following the widespread "recall to order" advocated by Cocteau and moving away from the extreme experiments of his earlier years, have a power and integrity of their own, and show a perfectly logical development.

But one just needs to see more of everything, early and late, good and if need be bad. Still, the present show does include some truly extraordinary works. "The Arrival" of 1913-14 is certainly one of the best and most typical Futurist paintings done anywhere. And the fusion of Futurist preoccupations with the requirements of documentary reporting which Nevinson achieved during the First World War in, for example, the Tate's "A Bursting Shell" is, at the very least, a remarkable case of art's being overtaken by life.

Eager excellence

CONCERTS

LPO/Tennstedt
Festival Hall

One day, possibly, Klaus Tennstedt may discover the ideal conditions in which to reveal his interpretation of Beethoven's *Missa Solemnis*. But the symphonies which he offered instead on Sunday, Beethoven's Eighth and Schubert's Great C Major, were conducted with such overwhelming conviction that no one present could begrudge the swap.

Moreover, the London Philharmonic was not simply on top form: it inaugurated its new season like an orchestra hungry to make music. From the horn section which opened the Schubert with such impeccable nobility, to the strings which brought immense discipline and stamina to the task of realizing Tennstedt's ferociously paced finales, there was a feeling of complete engagement throughout the ranks.

Tennstedt's remarkable interpretations deserved no less. The restrained, quasi-classical approach to the Great C Major's introduction gave little hint of the thrilling journey that was to come.

where the predominant atmosphere of urgency and power still allowed time for moments of sublime tenderness. The Andante's second subject was one such passage: here Tennstedt obtained a magical, chamber-like pianissimo from his strings to contrast with the wallowing enharmonic modulations all around.

Similarly, in the Scherzo, the thundering string unisons were suddenly dissolved into a trio where the richness of the textural balance was breathtaking. Moreover, Tennstedt's pacing of Schubert's discursive paragraphs seemed perfect: no cheap distortions, but the occasional masterly steadying to bring added emphasis to some great moment, particularly the hammer-like repeated notes in the finale.

In the Beethoven one could question details: fulsome dynamic effects in an expressive scheme that was already roilingly romantic; a slight blurring of rhythmic definition in the first movement; and a Minuet which, unusually, really was of courtly speed (the trio idiosyncratically favoured by the horns and clarinet). But the energy and character of the reading swept all quibbles aside.

Richard Morrison

Superficial sweep

LSO/Tilson Thomas
Barbican Hall

Michael Tilson Thomas is riding high at the start of his new season as principal conductor of the London Symphony Orchestra; so high that the image of an exultant, sometimes daring, surfer came irresistibly to mind at the end of the second of his inaugural concerts on Sunday night.

In Bartók's *Concerto for Orchestra*, the piece, after all for making a splash, the rhythmic sweep was exhilarating, the control of the orchestra muscle confident, the sense of smooth contour luxuriant. But one was very much forced into the position of a spectator. I found it difficult to engage in the detail of the work, to experience palpably its unique chemistry. So, perhaps, did the orchestra: there were more blurred entries than there should have been, more heady virtuosity than imaginatively "heard" playing.

The LSO had the misfortune to be confronted at short notice with the indisposition of their soloist,

Vladimir Feltsman. At 24 hours notice, the Russian pianist, Mikhail Rudy, was called in from Paris, where he now lives, and he found himself making his London debut with Prokofiev's Second Piano Concerto.

That, too, was a formidable visiting card to present. As the muted pizzicato strings bowing the soloist on to the stage had discreetly accompanied his long, ballad-like introductory narration, Rudy revealed himself as one who had the technical measure of the work's tug-of-war between affected nonchalance and muscle-stretching effort.

Never for one moment dwarfed by the orchestral colossus, he had both the ear and the fingertips to do imaginative and intellectual battle with a body of players, themselves being pushed as far as they could go. The performance tended to be in the nature of a full-frontal assault rather than a sustained and compelling session of tale-telling: some of the irony and wit got left behind on the way.

Hilary Finch

WORKING WITH
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FOCUS

A SPECIAL REPORT
By Simon Parker

New medium for the message

Compact discs
can provide a
means to store
huge amounts of
information

The compact disc is rapidly developing into one of the most important media for information distribution. In recent years, with its faithful audio reproduction, it has become familiar as the high-technology replacement for vinyl records. Its combination of high quality and reasonable cost have won it considerable acclaim, but in its use as storage for computerised information, known as CD-ROM (Compact Disc Read Only Memory), its implications for information handling are much greater.

The CD, whatever its application, is essentially a device which stores a large amount of digital information in a small, tough, inexpensive package. In its computer application its usefulness stems from the fact that each CD can store approximately 600 megabytes of data, the equivalent of 100 million words of text, giving it about 1,500 times the capacity of the floppy diskettes used by most personal computers.

Hard disc drives on PCs usually store between ten and 100 megabytes, but the magnetic disc itself cannot normally be removed from the drive mechanism. Consequently, adding hard disc storage to a personal computer is, unit for unit, much more expensive than simply slotting a different CD into a CD-ROM drive.

Information is put on to the disc at the pressing plant. The metallic foil which gives the disc its silver appearance is configured with a series of microscopic pits arranged in a spiral on one side. It is then encased in a strong transparent plastic.

When slipped into the CD player or reader unit, the disc is rotated and a low-powered



This one compact disc and a special device for reading it from Phillips Interactive Media can store 10 times as much information as the complete set of *Encyclopedia Britannica*

laser shines on the disc. The beam behaves differently depending on whether it scans a pit or a blank portion of the disc, with a binary 1 or 0 of digital information generated.

Some storage systems based on optical discs store each page of a document as a photograph which can be displayed on a video monitor, as if the viewer were examining frames of a film one at a time.

This method makes efficient use of storage capacity, and permits reasonably fast access to a specified page number. However, CD-ROM stores not pictures but data in a format which makes sense to the computer, just like conventional magnetic storage. This makes it far more flexible in use.

One disadvantage of the CD-ROM against magnetic storage media is that, as the name implies, the CD is a read-only device. Information can be written on to the disc only at the factory where it is made.

For applications such as word processing or payroll processing, where the user creates or changes the data

regularly, magnetic media are at present unchallenged. Where CD-ROM comes into its own is as a means of publishing huge collections of information which do not change quickly.

This attribute alone would not ensure CD-ROM its usefulness. Any encyclopedia fits easily on to one disc, but the traditional bound volumes have served their users for decades without the need for a computer to look up an entry.

But because CD-ROM is a computer storage device, the processing power of the computer can be used to find a given entry in a second or two.

Looking up all the cross-references to an entry in an encyclopedia might take hours, but an office personal computer linked to a CD-ROM edition of the same work can display all the appropriate information in seconds, or print a paper version to take away in a couple of minutes.

The vital advantage of CD-ROM is that its information can be manipulated by a computer. CD-ROM is a dig-

ital medium which can be part of digital information world.

A book or a microfiche is an analogue medium which is isolated — it can not pass information freely to other systems. Information stored on a CD-ROM can be transferred to other PC applications software, such as word processors or spreadsheets, for further distribution within a group of authorised users.

A CD-ROM is also suitable for use as a shared resource within a computer network. In contrast, only one person can use a microfiche reader or a given reference book at any one time.

As a read-only medium, CD-ROM will never supplant existing magnetic storage techniques. The two technologies are complementary. The kind of volatile data generated on a day-to-day basis by a computer user will for the foreseeable future be stored magnetically or in integrated circuit memory, but as a means of publishing, distributing and using large collections of data which do not change frequently, CD-ROM has a bright future.

Discs wipe out paper profits

A compact disc containing a symphony costs perhaps £10, but a CD-ROM with a complete multi-volume reference work recorded on it might sell for thousands of pounds.

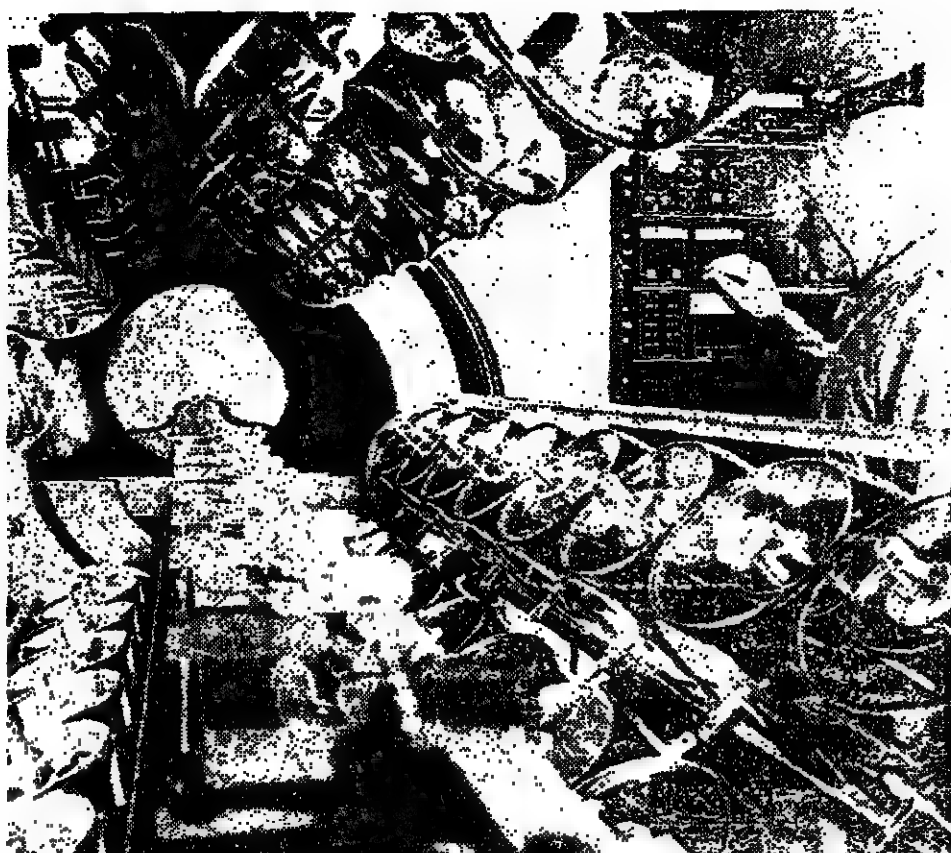
Compact discs themselves are not expensive; the buyer pays for the information recorded upon it.

Those whose businesses are founded upon the collection and sale of large amounts of information have not been slow to realise the potential of a new medium which actually costs less per unit than the paper and printing they might otherwise use, but which makes the finished product even more valuable to its user by dint of the improved access facilities offered by computerised search facilities.

Reflecting this, for example, Pergamon Compact Solution, a CD-ROM publisher and designer of software for the concept, has put the ten volumes of the *International Encyclopedia of Education* on one compact disc. It costs £1,210 — virtually the same price as the printed version — although in Britain the company is throwing in a free CD-ROM drive to try and encourage computer users to give it a try.

Industry watchers put the worldwide number of CD-ROM drives currently in use at approximately 100,000, but foresee an increase to more than a million by 1991.

These predictions are based on anticipated demand from consumers of generic publishing, such as encyclopaedias, business information, bibliographic databases and library



Metallizing the compact discs at Nimbus: once copies have been taken from a master disc made from glass they are then coated with a reflective layer of vaporized aluminium

applications. Technical documentation is suggested as further market to boost CD-ROM sales.

The initial impetus behind the creation of a new CD-ROM database varies. Sometimes it happens that an information provider approaches the CD publisher for help in transferring data to the new medium, but CD-ROM specialists, such as Silver Platter and Nimbus, are among the companies which actively seek out applications which could benefit from the technology.

Often these involve more than one information provider. The company then tries to persuade those information providers to collaborate in making the product available.

As yet, most CD-ROM applications are conversions from existing media. It is unusual for a company to enter all the data for a CD-ROM's

worth of raw information at a keyboard. Most material already exists in some kind of machine readable format — the easiest conversions being those based around existing online databases.

The first step for an information provider who wants to explore the possibility of CD publishing is to approach one of the CD system builders for a feasibility study.

If initial discussions indicate that the project should be pursued, the system builder will generally charge a pre-negotiated fee to produce a simulation of the finished product.

Pergamon Compact Solution quotes a figure of between £3,500 and £8,500 at this stage. Also included is an assessment of the product's suitability for CD-ROM publication, a specification for the finished version and a

budget estimate for the full development programme.

On agreement of a price and specification, work can proceed on software development, data conversion, creation of a database and production of the discs themselves.

CD-ROM publishing is still in its infancy, and the applications developed so far generally offer the user a better way of accessing existing data. Few, if any, applications have yet cast off their roots in other forms of storage systems.

CD-ROM has proved that it is a worthwhile medium, but it will not come of age until applications are developed which are designed from scratch to make full use of the technology to do things which cannot be done at all by other methods. The limiting factor at present is not the hardware or the software, but the imagination of the information providers.

If your work life involves mailing lists or rationalizing delivery routes and sales areas, the Postcode Address File CD-ROM is going to make life easy for you. The only knowledge you need at your fingertips is any combination of the following: name (large firms), Street, District, Post Town, County or Postcode.

If you have an IBM (or compatible) PC and basic CD drive unit, you can use the PAF CD-ROM to obtain not only the whole address, but also map references for each postcode. There's a special introductory price of £2,500 + VAT covering a two year subscription. And a few minutes filling in the coupon now is going to save you hours of hard work in the future.



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PHILIPS AND DU PONT OPTICAL



WORKING WITH
COMPACT DISCS/2

FOCUS

Airline gets key to instant information

Fast way
to safety
in the air

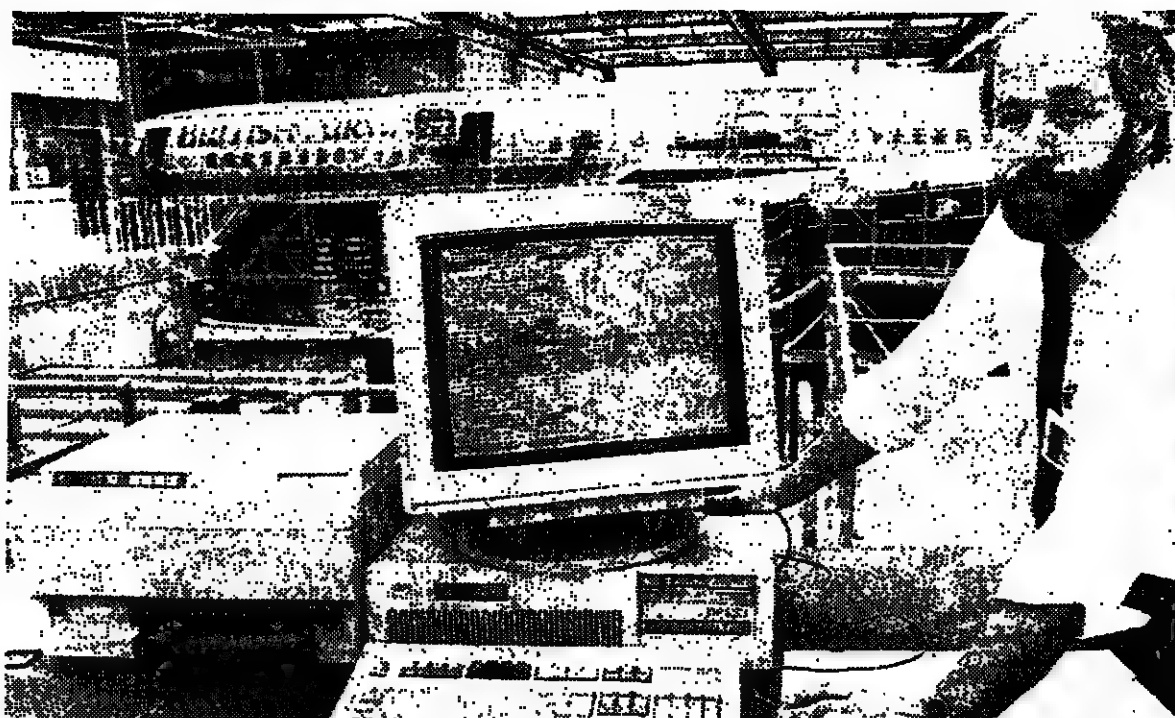
British Airways is now running final acceptance trials on a maintenance system for engineers working on the Boeing 757 which uses CD-ROM technology as the storage medium for all the maintenance and repair information.

The amount of paperwork involved in commercial aviation is at present a considerable burden to everyone involved. Retrieving any individual detail of service information can be a slow and difficult task with the printed version, which must never-

less be carried out diligently if safe and economical operation is to be maintained.

Before the adoption of the CD-ROM system, engineers used the official Boeing service manual. This contains more than 18,500 pages, and the supplementary parts catalogue is similarly daunting. Looking up the procedure for overhauling any part of the aircraft can take up to 15 minutes.

The only alternative until now has been a microfilm system, which at least eliminates the physical bulk of the manuals. Even so, there are



Above: on-screen information in text and graphics replaces the former bulky manuals for Don Dixon, left, a British Airways engineer. The CD-ROM system he uses at Heathrow Airport can retrieve information in just seconds compared to up to 15 minutes to search through the 18,500 pages of the paper version.

many reels of film to search, and the microfilm reader is not able to produce a hard copy for the engineer to take to the aircraft.

This daunting shelf-load of data is packed on to one standard compact disc, where it occupies little more than half the space available.

The disc-reading device is linked to a personal computer which uses it as an on-line storage unit in much the same way as a conventional hard disc drive.

The two main differences are capacity — the CD can hold much more data than the hard discs generally in use with personal computers — and the incorruptibility of the information on the CD itself. Because it is by nature a read-only medium it is not subject to the errors which often afflict magnetic storage techniques.

Looking up a given procedure in the paper manuals takes several minutes even for someone who is familiar with them. The same task is quicker using the microfilm reader, but the need to change reels and search sequentially

through each volume means the experience is still slow and frustrating.

The CD manual, in sharp contrast, enables an engineer to retrieve any item of information within approximately three to 15 seconds. Subjectively, the CD-ROM drive and its controlling software seem as fast as most magnetic hard disc databases, though scientific comparisons are rendered inappropriate by the impossibility of finding a 600 megabyte hard disc to test.

Many computerized databases are difficult for casual or infrequent users to cope with, requiring lengthy training if the system is to be used to its fullest advantage. This would be counter-productive in the BA operation, where it was specified that the CD-ROM database must be as easy to

use as the manuals or the microfilm reader.

The database interrogation software is made straightforward for a user to learn with only a brief familiarization period. Developed by Maxwell Data Management, the system uses software with a mouse-and-pointer control and gives users a choice of ways to reach any given piece of information.

To find a specific item the operator can work down through the volume-and-chapter structure or ask the computer to search directly through an indexing system.

Up to five key phrases for each search may be specified, with specified relationships between the phrases. This can be done to extract, for instance, all entries involving both fuel systems and oil

systems, but excluding any items which contain reference to the tail unit.

As the engineer works with the system, it automatically records a list of the sections viewed. Reference to this lets him jump straight back to any previously-viewed item, and enables a supervisor to ensure that nothing is forgotten.

Aircraft servicing information must of course be completely up to date. The paper manuals are updated quarterly, but between these major updates, urgent changes to procedures sometimes have to be made.

The engineer using the paper or microfilm manuals is obliged to check a large file of paperwork for every job he does, just to ensure that a procedure has not been superseded.

The CD system, is updated using floppy discs, which are then installed on the controlling computer's hard disc drive.

The CD database management system automatically checks the hard disc for updates whenever it is asked for information.

Urgent revisions which cannot wait for the issue of the next replacement CD to be sent out could be sent via modems over the telephone to minimize delay.

The cost saving in terms of man hours is claimed to be substantial, along with benefits to flight safety.

BA final trials are using these criteria to make detailed comparisons of this system against the current microfilm readers.

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FROM THE
CD EXPERTS

Post Office updates its system

The introduction of CD-ROM has greatly helped the Post Office in selling its list of valid postal addresses and post codes to banks, building societies and other big businesses.

The Post Office has been producing the post code address file — which does not contain names — on magnetic tape for about 10 years, and realized that as a product it did not meet the needs of many prospective customers with personal computers.

CD-ROM suggested itself because of the high density recording it offered, and because it was the only way in which the whole file could be held on line at once.

Even though most customers did not have CD-ROM drives attached to their

computers before they bought the post code file, the outlay of around £750 compared favourably with the cost of even a relatively puny 40-megabyte hard disc, let alone the banks of linked hard discs which would have been required to access data by magnetic means.

Initially, the conversion to CD-ROM was regarded as a research project, but its value was rapidly recognized by prospective customers who saw the prototype in autumn 1986. Marketing started at the beginning of 1987.

Silver Platter performed the conversion to CD-ROM and supplied the finished discs to the Post Office, along with a customized version of its data retrieval software.

The users, numbering

nearly 200, are varied. Apart from the big finance houses, the system is used by hospital and health authorities who are required by law to include post codes in patient records.

Updates are supplied to customers each year, when a new edition of the disc is issued along with the latest version of the data retrieval software.

Changes to the database are in the main limited to registration of new building projects and recent demolitions, and less than five per cent of the information on the disc changes each year.

Adding names to the disc would make it almost impossible to keep the information up to date, as people move house so often.

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WORKING WITH
COMPACT DISCS/3

FOCUS

Tune in to a sound library

Customers at one London record store
can now use a CD-ROM system
that lets them listen to discs, read the
sleeve notes and the album reviews

As with many innovative technologies, finding suitable applications for CD-ROM has been as much of a challenge as proving the technical aspects.

One thoughtful application for CD-ROM can be seen at Tower Records in Piccadilly Circus, London. Nimbus Records, Britain's largest manufacturer of CD-ROM discs, has produced a catalogue for use by the shop's customers.

The system presents information in the form of sound, graphics and text so that customers can hear samples of albums through headphones, read reviews and sleeve notes and see the album cover.

Initial trials with a basic system were moderately successful, though some customers found the unfamiliar computer keyboard off-putting. A later version uses a touch-sensitive screen to try to make it more easily understood.

Archival storage is a field in which optical storage has much to offer. Magnetic media are notoriously easy to corrupt through careless or technical problems, and one area of superiority claimed for CD-ROM is that it should be a safer way of storing information in the long term.

Recent fears about the durability of the CD have centred on allegations that the ink used by some manufacturers can eat away the protective plastic layer and expose the metallic core to oxidation.

All the companies involved in CD-ROM manufacture are united in their declaration that if any faulty discs are in circulation, they are few in number and that use of the correct inks will eliminate any risk from that source. Nimbus Records is examining the manufacture of discs with metallic cores made from corrosion-proof precious metals as a fail-safe alternative.

The ultimate durability of a compact disc is a question that posterity will have to answer, but it is undeniable that a CD-

ROM is fundamentally a read-only device and not at all prone to the subtle and dangerous changes that can afflict magnetic media.

It is quite impossible, for example, for the user of a CD-ROM database to erase the disc by accident, or to write any new data on to the disc in error.

One aspect of the CD-ROM which is often overlooked is its potential as a device for speedy distribution of information at low cost. This arises not from any particular magic in the distribution method itself — mail or messenger services will suffice — but in the huge capacity of the disc.

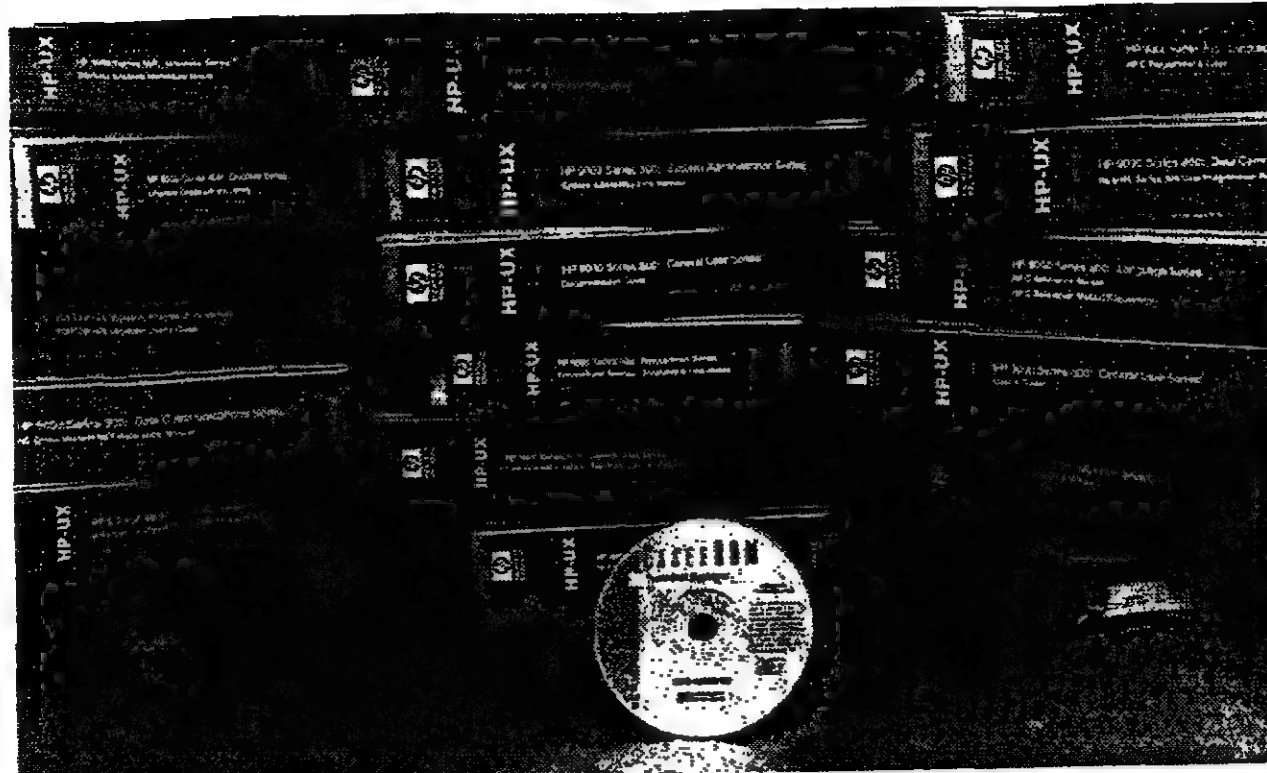
To transmit one megabyte of data down an ordinary telephone line from one computer to another would take at least an hour of expensive telephone time. By posting a CD-ROM, 600 megabytes could be delivered in 24 hours.

Most of the CD-ROMs in use at present fall into one of two categories. One is the conversion of reference works, including bibliographic data, mailing lists, encyclopaedias and dictionaries.

Interrogation of the database is often by software which allows users to define their search criteria in their own words rather than in the terms laid down by a conventional index.

The other main category is the conversion to CD-ROM of on-line databases. For a large company it is usually cheaper to buy a CD-ROM for use in a local area network than to have its staff dialling up the database, incurring telephone bills and on-line charges.

An example is a disc from Silver Platter, which includes three host and safety databases. The users of the reference databases are frequently educational institutions, and the health and safety products, in particular, have found customers among safety officers in large corporations and trade unions.



This compact disc contains the 10,000 pages of documentation usually supplied with one of Hewlett-Packard's computers

Vision and sound stored on disc

As CD-ROM develops, it is evolving away from its origins as a system suitable only for text only databases. One target for the next decade is the introduction of interactive compact discs known as CD-I.

This will add moving pictures and sound to the existing techniques of compressed data retrieval and display — a great aid for training or education.

CD-I faces many technical hurdles, however, before it becomes everyday reality. Meanwhile, something known as CD-ROM XA is about to become available as an intermediate step, intended to provide an upgrade path between the existing CD-ROM standard and CD-I.

CD-ROM standards embrace only data storage, leaving aside any definition of how audio and video signals should be stored. CD-ROM XA is a suggested standard to cover all areas, supported by Microsoft, Sony and Phillips.

The force behind this development is not just a desire to see what can be accomplished with the CD-ROM hardware, it stems from customers and users of the equipment who have specified a need for such features as a spoken accompaniment to the text displayed on the computer screen, or for digitized photographs to illustrate a tricky point.

In the past, such feats have been technically possible, but each supplier

who has offered pictures and sound has had to decide for himself how to do it, with the result that discs have not been compatible across different types of hardware or driver software.

CD-I will add proper moving video pictures, but its progress is still not sufficiently advanced for Phillips to have a predicted date for its availability.

Ultimately, it seems likely that systems like CD-I will supplant the interactive video systems popular in industrial training circles.

Despite its superficial similarity to the CD-I concept, interactive video using a LaserVision disc delivers the sound and pictures, but can not compete with CD-ROM as a flexible data storage device. To the user, CD-I will offer the benefits of both systems.

While CD-ROM has quickly been adopted by the computer industry as a device for permanent data storage, the optical storage techniques used will not supplant the magnetic storage in everyday use until a cheap and erasable optical disc becomes available.

Optical products available include the WORM (write once, read many) drive, which lets the user record data on the disc himself, but with the proviso that once each track has been written it can never be changed or deleted.

In practice, the WORM drive is not quite as restrictive as one might think. The colossal capacity of the disc, at hundreds of megabytes, is such that a single personal computer user would be most unlikely ever to fill it up completely. Meanwhile, he would be unable to lose any item of data ever written to the disc.

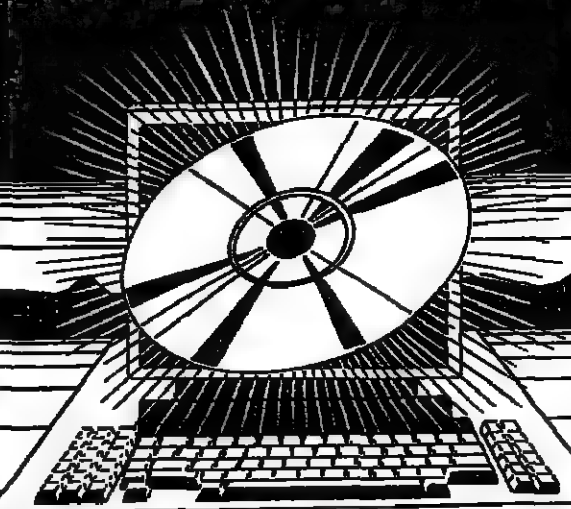
True read-write optical storage is not yet economically available. One promising line of research involves the use of light-sensitive dyes. Current optical storage uses pits in the recording surface to distinguish between a 1 and a 0 when the laser beam sweeps across, but in theory a change in colour would be sufficient to make the distinction.

The organic photo-sensitive materials being examined are new molecules which are able to change colour under appropriate light stimuli many thousands of times without decaying.

Proponents claim that speeds will be greatly superior to the best magnetic recording systems, and that the density of recording will also be enhanced.

The photo-sensitive materials are dissolved in the plastic disc so that they can be accessed as individual molecules rather than crystals. Recording on the molecular level, it has been suggested that an optical read-write disc could give a recording density of 25,000 tracks per inch.

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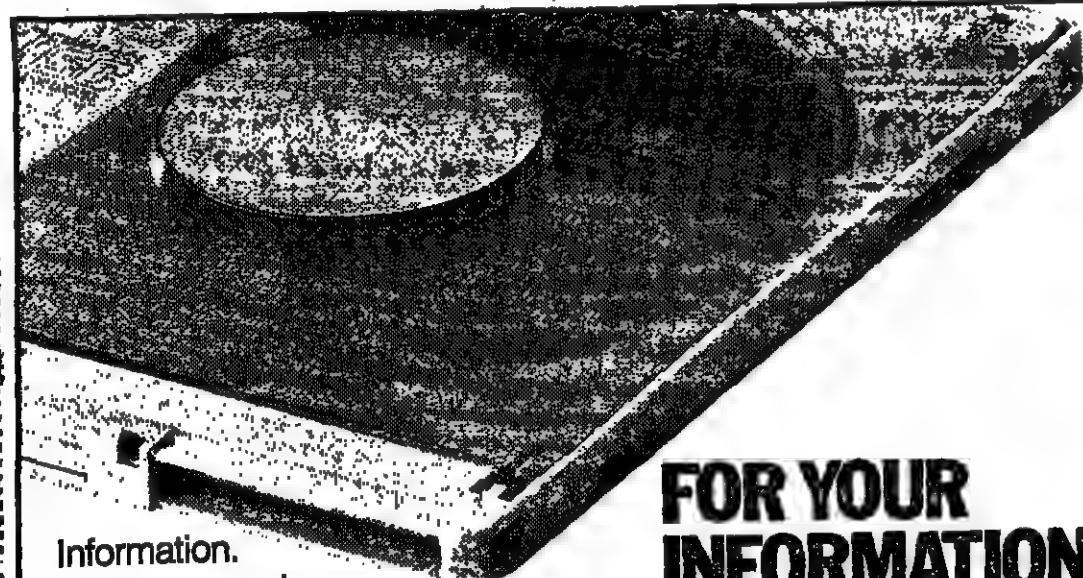
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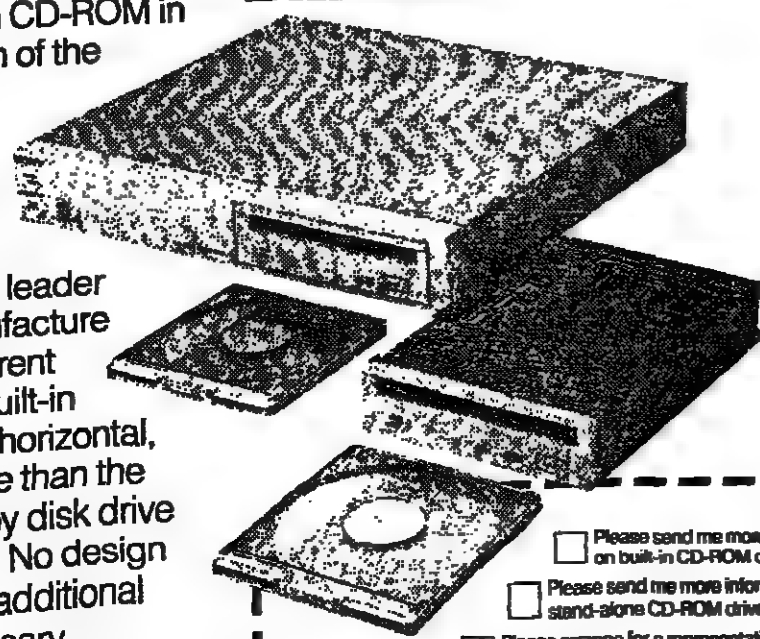


Information.
Its storage and retrieval has become a major problem for many companies in recent times. Vital data built up over many years takes vast memory capacity even on the very latest computer storage devices.
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TAKE A CLOSER LOOK



PHILIPS

INFORMATION SERVICE

This selective guide to entertainment and events throughout Britain appears from Monday to Friday, followed in the Saturday section by a preview of the week ahead. Items for inclusion should be sent to The Times Information Service, PO Box 7, 1 Virginia Street, London E1 9XN

BOOKING KEY
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FILMS

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BEETLEJUICE (15): Michael Keaton steals the scene as a ghost in a supernatural comedy. Tim Burton directs (92 min). Cannon Baker Street (01-935 9772). Progs 1.40, 4.00, 6.00, 8.40, 11.00. Cannon Fulham Road (01-370 2636). Progs 1.55, 4.15, 6.40, 9.00, 11.30. Cannon Oxford Street (01-636 0310). Progs 1.30, 3.55, 6.15, 8.40, 11.00. Warner West End (01-439 7691). Progs 2.20, 4.45, 6.30, 8.40, 11.00.

BIG BUSINESS (PG): Farical comedy re-working the *Comedy of Errors* plot, with Bette Midler and Lily Tomlin as two mismatched sets of identical twins who find themselves on opposite sides in a business venture. Directed by Jim Abrahams. Cannon Chelsea (01-352 5096). Progs 1.35, 4.00, 6.30, 9.05. Notting Hill Corner (01-727 7697). Progs 1.50, 3.40, 6.40, 8.50. Odeon Kensington (01-822 6844). Progs 1.40, 4.10, 6.20, 8.40, 11.00. Odeon Swiss Cottage (01-722 5905). Progs 2.10, 4.15, 6.30, 8.50.

BLUES (PG): Reminiscences of an army camp with Matthew Broderick and Christopher Walken as new recruits (107 min). Cannon Baker Street (01-935 9772). Progs 2.20, 5.40, 8.15. Cannon Fulham Road (01-370 2636). Progs 2.15, 6.15, 9.15. Empire Leicester Square (01-200 0200). Progs 2.15, 4.45, 7.15, 9.30.

BUSTER (15): Singer Phil Collins makes his cinema debut in a film surveying the life and loves of Simon Edwards of Great Train Robbery fame (102 min). Odeon Leicester Square (01-590 6111). Progs 12.40, 3.15, 6.00, 8.40.

COMING TO AMERICA (15): Eddie Murphy as a pampered foreign prince who comes to America to select his own bride. A botched comic vehicle with a touch of sweetness; directed by John Landis. (116 min). Cannon Baker Street (01-935 9772). Progs 2.15, 5.20, 9.15. Cannon Oxford Street (01-636 0310). Progs 2.10, 5.15, 8.20. Progs 2.00, 4.30, 7.00, 9.30.

CROCODILE DUNDEE (15): Disappointing sequel to the runaway Aussie hit, with Paul Hogan repeating his role as the king of the Outback (112 min).

WORD-WATCHING

As from page 24

BRIGANDINE

(b) A kind of heavy pistol or short handgun, derivative unknown, referred by some authority to the French *brigand* a dagger, but no connection has been found between the two words. "The captain rushed upon Lemon and shot him through the back with a dagger."

SALLET
(a) A light globular handpiece, either with or without a view, and without a cross, the lower part carrying outwardly, behind, from the French *sallet*, believed to represent the Latin *sallet* engraved: "The men that were heavily armed had a *sallet*, which covered their head and came down as far as their shoulders."

LANQUENET
(a) One of a class of mercenary soldiers in the German and other continental armies in the 17th and 18th centuries, from the German *Landknecht*, servant of the country, but confused by the British with *lancet*, "the gave to either command to be pillaged by the lancers."

THEATRE

LONDON

BLOOD BROTHERS: Why Russell's sentimental musical, separated twins destroyed by the English class system; (101 min). Albury Theatre, St. Martin's Lane, WC2 (01-867 1115). Tube: Leicester Square. Mon-Sat 7.45-10.45pm, Thurs 7.30-10.45pm, Fri-Sat 7.30-10.45pm, Sun 2.30-10.45pm.

EASY VIRTUE: Attractive revival of Noel Coward 1926 with Jane Fonda as a woman who seduces her husband's friend. Preview from tomorrow. Mon-Fri 7.30pm, Sat 5pm and 8.30pm, Mat Wed (from Oct 6), 3pm, 5.15pm, 7.45pm, 10.15pm, 12.15pm, 2.15pm, 4.45pm, 7.15pm, 9.45pm, 11.15pm.

THE SECRET OF SHERLOCK HOLMES: See caption.

Wichfield Theatre, Whitehall, SW1 (01-867 1115). Tube: Leicester Square. Preview tonight and tomorrow, 8pm.

Jeremy Brett (above) has brought his portrayal of Sherlock Holmes from the television screen to the stage in a new play based on Sir Arthur Conan Doyle's characters. *The Secret of Sherlock Holmes*, which has its first performance at Wyndham's Theatre tonight (see listing). Brett is widely regarded as being among the most convincing of the more than 100 actors who have played the great detective. Edward Hardwicke, his Dr Watson, in the Granada Television series, is with him in the mystery by Jeremy Paul (author of four of the television screenplays), which is directed by Patrick Garland.

LONG RUNNERS: And Then There Were None. Strand Theatre (01-836 2660). ★ Beyond Reasonable Doubt. Queen's Theatre (01-724 1166).

OUT OF TOWN
Bromley: ★ Brits Guide Ruler. Anna Wing, Jenny Tomlin, Gerald Flood and Janet Allen, directed by John

The adult as a child



David in the Noël Coward comedy about a reformed wife. Churchill, High Street, WC2 (01-486 5677). Open tonight, 7.45pm. Mon-Sat, 7.45pm, mats Sep 29, Oct 1, 6, 8, 2.30pm, 5.25pm.

SHEPHERD: ★ The People Museum. Garry Lyons's black comedy, set in a remote village, presented by Metro Theatre Company on tour.

WINDSOR: ★ The Windsor Boy. Les Mowbray, Hugh Marston, Helen Ryan and Patricia Gifford in the ever-popular Terence Rattigan drama, directed by Joan Riley.

STOP IN THE NAME OF LOVE: Nostalgic musical back to the Sixties with the Fabulous Singletts sporting beehive hair-dos, who sing it like it was. Piccadilly Theatre, Denham St, W1 (01-867 1119). Tube: Piccadilly Circus. Mon-Thurs 8.10pm, Fri and Sat 8.30-8.50pm and 9.15pm, 11.15pm, 12.15pm, 2.15pm, 4.45pm, 7.15pm, 9.45pm, 11.15pm.

SUGAR BABIES: Mickey Rooney and Ann Miller stars in nostalgia show vastly popular on Broadway.

A TOUCH OF DARKNESS: New French thriller plays William Franklin in danger of his life from international espionage.

LONG RUNNERS: ★ And Then There Were None. Strand Theatre (01-836 2660). ★ Beyond Reasonable Doubt. Queen's Theatre (01-724 1166).

OUT OF TOWN
Bromley: ★ Brits Guide Ruler. Anna Wing, Jenny Tomlin, Gerald Flood and Janet Allen, directed by John

As the inventor of paddy, rosy-cheeked toddlers, Mabel Lucie Attwell (1879-1964) is loved by most adults of a certain generation, though occasionally dismissed by others as a flagrant sentimentalist. A characteristic example of her work (left), originally designed as a postcard, bears the caption: "How an I do!" Those tiny little thumb-suckers, based on her own daughter Peggy, with their admonitions not to leave soap in the bath or to run off all the hot water, exploit the starchy streak in all of us. "I draw the adult as a child," Attwell wrote. "The situation, the stance and the vocabulary are taken from the children. But the message is between two adults." Attwell, one of 10 children, was born in Mile End, East London. She began publishing illustrations in adolescence, and the peculiar appeal of her imagery was soon in use by advertising agencies to promote a range of commodities from Vim and Swan pens to Jaeger footwear and the London Underground. But she is best remembered for her postcards, 24 of which were produced each year, and for the annuals which she issued uninterrupted for more than 50 years. A Mabel Lucie Attwell exhibition, including original paintings and assorted ephemera such as handkerchiefs, crockery and books, starts tomorrow at Chris Beetles, 10 Ryder Street, London, SW1 (01-839 7551), daily 10am-5.30pm including Saturdays and Sundays, free, until October 7.

David Lee

London Sinfonia and soloists are conducted by Richard Hickox in Mozart's Requiem, St. John's, London EC2 (01-638 8891), 7.45-10.10pm, 2.50-12.50.

OPERA
★ DIE ENTFÜHRUNG AUS DEM SERAIL: Revival of Covent Garden's striking Sidney Nolan-designed production of Mozart's "Turkish" opera, with Jane Glover conducting a cast led by Dean von der Walt and Mariella Nava.

LA TRAVIATA: David Pountney's thoughtful production for English National Opera: Helen Field and Arthur Davies lead a cast conducted by Mark Elder.

LA BOHEME: New production for Opera North in its short new season in Frank Matcham's exquisite opera house.

ROCK
★ SMOULDER AND THE BANISHEES: From a repertoire of punk to a hard-core of goth in a mere 12 years.

TOP 10 UK SINGLES
1 (2) He Ain't Heavy... Phil Collins, EMI
2 (1) A Groovy Kind of Love... Womack & Womack, Virgin
3 (3) Tears for Fears... Tears for Fears, Beggars Banquet
4 (4) Love Train... The O'Jays, RCA
5 (13) Nothing Can Divide Us... Jason Donovan, PWL
6 (1) I Wanna Dance with Somebody... Whitney Houston, RCA
7 (8) The Race... Yello, Mercury
8 (20) Big Fun... Inner City/Kevin Saunders, 10 Records
9 (1) I Wanna Dance with Somebody... Whitney Houston, RCA
10 (7) The Only Way is Up... Yazoo & Plastic Population, Big Life

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Compiled by Gallup for Music Weekly/BBC/EMI

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Hurd in attack on film makers

By Philip Webster and Frances Gibb

Mr Douglas Hurd, the Home Secretary, facing rising public and Conservative Party concern over violent crime, yesterday pinned some of the responsibility on film and video makers.

Echoing last week's attack by the Prince of Wales on the "incessant menu of utterly gratuitous violence" on cinema and television, Mr Hurd turned on "designer violence" on the screen. He criticized producers and editors for glorifying "a bogus masculinity characterized by aggression and swagger."

Mr Hurd used a speech to a Conservative audience in Lancaster to make a renewed appeal for social responsibility in the fight against crime.

Mr Hurd's remarks came as the Home Secretary prepared to face pressure at next month's Conservative Party conference in Brighton to take tougher action against the perpetrators of violent crime, and to stem growing violence in the rural south-east.

Mr Hurd faces difficulties on another front today when the Association of Police Superintendents will tell him

"Make them pay" - page 3

that they are not prepared to be used as strike-breakers in the prison officers' dispute.

Mr Hurd said the roots of violent crime lay deep in the social history of recent decades. His speech brought an immediate response from Mr Roy Hattersley, the shadow home secretary, who accused him of ducking the issue of why violent crime was increasing.

"He knows it is the product of the type of society which Mrs Thatcher has created," Mr Hurd said.

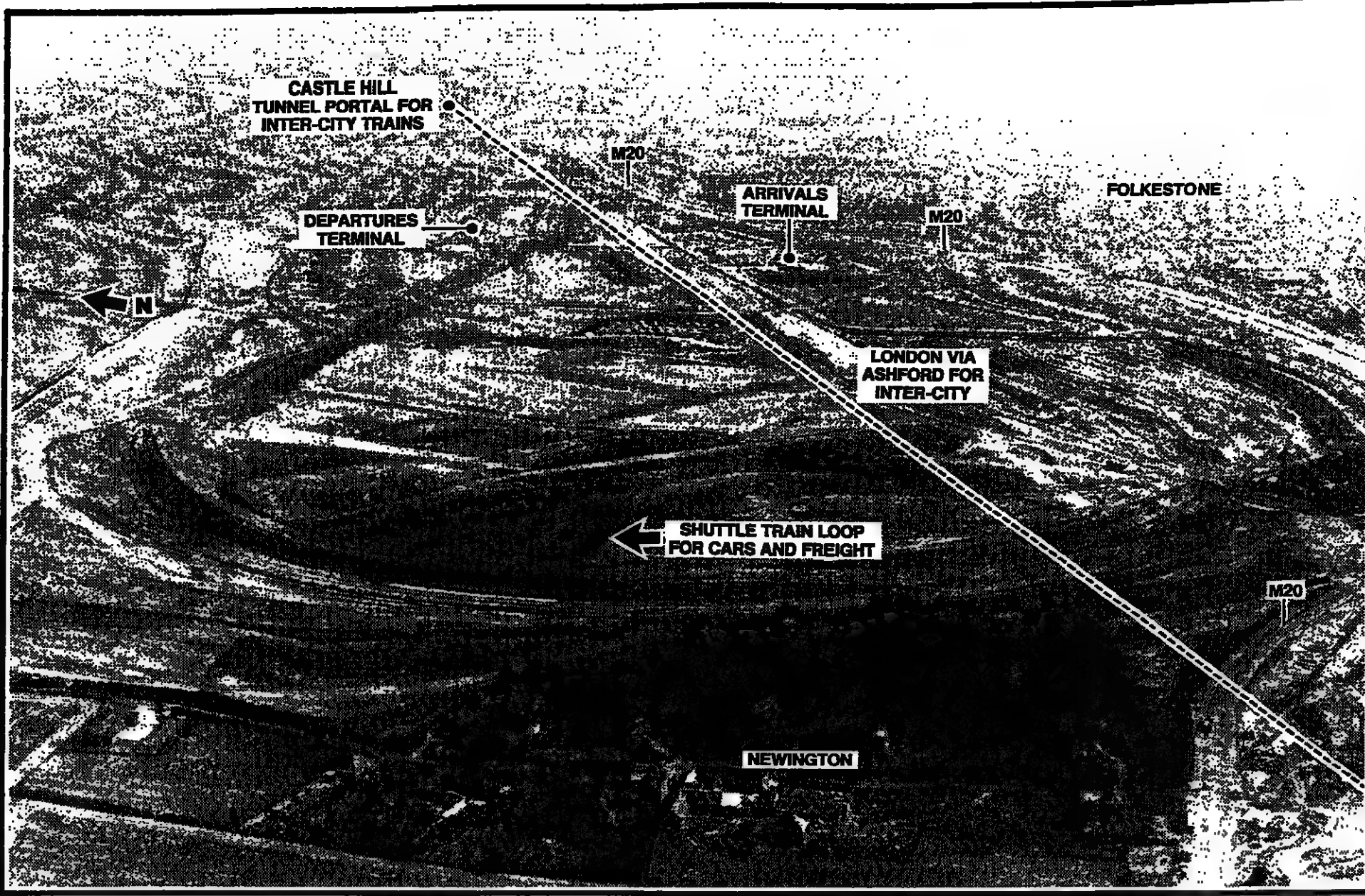
Mr Hurd said the importance of discipline at home and school had been denigrated for too long. Self-discipline and social responsibility needed to be renewed.

In the end the police, the prisons and the courts could provide no more than a partial answer, he said. There had to be a partnership between the Government and the people. "We must take the lead by providing the police, the penalties and the prisons to deter and punish offenders. To hack out the roots of crime we need an active and enthusiastic commitment from men and women in all walks of life, and in all parts of this country."

Mr Hurd said that the "disturbing" increase in violent crime disfigured society. The struggle against it would be long and difficult. "Just as the virus of a disease can mutate from one form to another, so violent crime infects our society in a number of different ways."

There were killings, riotous brawling, sexual assaults and domestic violence. He disclosed that from figures just becoming available, the average length of sentence for rape had increased by over 60 per cent in the years.

Carving out a new landscape for Kent



The rural landscape of Kent outside Folkestone is being radically changed as the excavations for the Channel Tunnel terminals, roads and railways gather momentum. Slicing across the area will be the railway line that will disappear in a tunnel outside Dover. Shuttle trains will skirt within yards of Newington, a village mentioned in the Domesday Book, as they prepare to pick up trucks and cars bound for France. The population of the village has dropped by a third to less than 200 since the works began.

Hundreds killed in Burma as Army fires on protesters

Continued from page 1

outside the embassy," said the Western diplomat. "The leaders obviously don't care about their image in the outside world."

There were also fierce clashes at the city hall and the Sule Pagoda, and there was heavy loss of life when troops halted columns of people trying to march into the city from a working-class suburb and sent them running in all directions with bursts of gunfire.

The Army's purpose was to disperse the demonstrators and to deny them control of the Rangoon streets which they have made their own since martial law was lifted three weeks ago.

The demonstrators have ignored all the edicts issued after the coup on Sunday. They disregarded the ban on demonstrations, the dusk-to-dawn curfew and orders to return to work.

During the street battles students were putting up posters saying the struggles would go on and threatening "appropriate action" against the Army.

They urged everyone to ignore the military orders, but said that nobody should go

into the streets without a weapon of some kind.

The combined opposition groups issued a statement last night declaring the formation of what they called "the only legitimate government in Burma" with the late elected Prime Minister, U Nu, as its leader. Earlier, General Tin U and Aung San Suu Kyi, two other prominent figures in the opposition, called for an end to the bloodshed.

The latest action could cause a serious split in the Army. "The Army may begin to split from the bottom with massive defections by private soldiers and non-commissioned officers," said one Western defence attaché.

Earlier this year some units refused to open fire on protesters and were withdrawn from the city.

But since the coup leader, General Saw Maung, became Defence Minister two months ago, the military leadership is thought to be more united.

However, there are reliable reports that some regional commanders outside Rangoon are under arrest for disobeying orders.

Several small units of the Army and the Air Force have

defected in the past few weeks,

as well as numerous individual soldiers, but there have been no large scale defections. Military personnel were not visible in yesterday's protests.

The 180,000-strong Army has the reputation of being the best disciplined military force in South-East Asia and will probably stay that way for the time being.

Officers at the top are not expected to change sides. They have remained loyal to General Ne Win during his 26 years in power. The general used stick and carrot methods to secure that loyalty. He ruthlessly got rid of suspect officers, established a large network of secret informers and rewarded those in his favour with power and privileges. Even the other ranks have received special treatment.

During the strikes and demonstrations which have closed banks, the soldiers have continued to be paid and sometimes have received special bonuses. Many civilians however, have been unable to obtain cash for many weeks.

Widespread hunger has now hit Burma, but the Army has been allowed to plunder and stockpile food wherever they could find it.

Student's eviction unlawful

Continued from page 1

mond told *The Times*. "We needed his room for other students and thought we could clear it without any trouble. The law needs to be re-arranged, because no matter how carefully one draws up the tenancy agreement, if the tenant refuses to go he can be removed only with an eviction order from the courts - and that could take months."

Dr Michael Bryan, lecturer in law at Queen Mary College, who specializes in housing legislation, said such problems had been in existence since 1977. However, universities and other colleges were taking "some time to wake up to it."

While he welcomed Mr Mikhail Gorbachev's reforms in the Soviet Union, he echoed Mrs Thatcher by warning that *perestroika* had to be watched from behind a secure defence shield.

Claiming that "balanced (or hung) parliaments" were back in fashion, Dr Owen said that Labour leaders such as Mr Robin Cook, Mr Hattersley and Mr Bryan Gould were

Owen's appeal for coalition rejected

Continued from page 1

admitting that, short of a miracle, Labour could not win a majority at the next election.

Without proportional representation, he claimed, Britain had a distorted democracy. Under a fair voting system, there would have been 60 SDP MPs and nearly 80 SLD MPs after the last election.

He won his ovation after he told the conference: "If you want a great issue, absolutely on all fours with the reform acts and the emancipation of women, I give it to you: Fair voting, proportional representation."

But there were some doubts in the SDP ranks last night whether that was really the issue to attract the thousands of new members the party needs if it is even going to survive until this time next year.

China visit by Premasada

Peking (AFP) - The Sri Lankan Prime Minister, Mr Ranasinghe Premasada, arrived here for an eight-day official visit during which he will have talks with Chinese leaders.

Mr Premasada, chosen on Friday as the ruling party's candidate in presidential elections due in Sri Lanka in December, is scheduled to meet the Prime Minister, Mr Li Peng, President Yang Shangkun, and the former President, Mr Li Xiannan.

Thatcher practised war game with actor

By Michael Evans Defence Correspondent

The day the Prime Minister gave President Carter, Chancellor Helmut Schmidt and President Giscard d'Estaing a hard time, within weeks of taking over at Number 10, is being revealed in the memoirs of a former senior Army officer.

Major-General Ken Perkins, now retired but then the Assistant Chief of Defence Staff (Operations) at the Ministry of Defence, was surprised when his memoirs were cleared without demur.

In reality, the three foreign leaders who took tongue-lashings from Mrs Thatcher were one and the same person - a senior civil servant and amateur actor who could impersonate public figures.

According to General Perkins, the civil servant was called in by Number 10 to take part in a top-secret war game which was set up at the Cabinet Office after Mrs Thatcher made it clear that she wanted "nuclear procedures" to be well practised.

The amateur actor was given the task of playing the three leaders in a scenario predicated that Britain and the Soviet Union were at war. General Perkins describes in *A Fortunate Soldier* how he was in charge of the war game, which took place over two hours one evening.

Present were the Foreign, Home and Defence Secretaries, the Chiefs of Staff and the appropriate Permanent Under-Secretaries. They sat at an "oblong, brown baize-covered table with the Prime Minister presiding in the centre of a long side."

General Perkins says: "She needed to confer with presidents and other prime ministers and for this purpose there was a microphone connected to an adjacent room in which sat an amateur actor, a co-opted civil servant, good at voices and briefed to be difficult during the Britain versus Russia game."

"Not involved in the crossfire of questions, I could enjoy the spectacle; not so the individual who, on volunteering an idea at a difficult point in the exercise, was told by the Prime Minister that she did not think much of it."

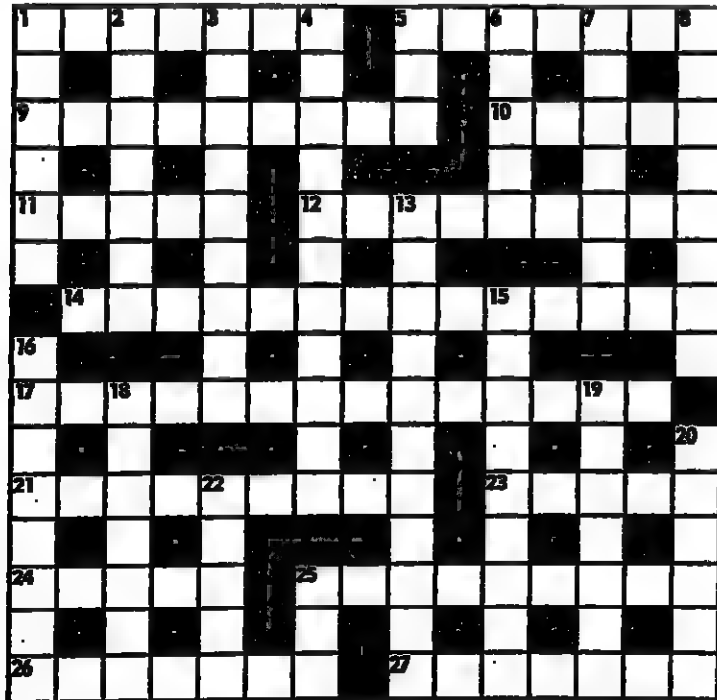
"The voice (of the different leaders) also had a rough ride. The fact that Helmut Schmidt was called Helmut did little to soften the verbal blows while Jimmy Carter was addressed as Mr Carter and his attitude was described as pious."

General Perkins says that at the end of the war game, which was given no code name, the Prime Minister pushed her chair back and said we had not done "as well as we should".

In his memoirs, to be published next month, he also reveals that Mrs Thatcher joined in another exercise which entailed a simulated hijack involving the SAS, who played both terrorists and rescuers.

A Fortunate Soldier, by Ken Perkins (Brassey's, £15.95).

THE TIMES CROSSWORD PUZZLE NO 17,779



- ACROSS**
- Disclose bonus represented by high honour (7).
 - Language of Hood's murderer repelling US Intelligence (7).
 - Patriot hiding gin concoction among the beams (9).
 - Street urchin in drink before midday (5).
 - Disdainfully reject new stimulus at first (5).
 - Strong suggestion of party man taken in about church (9).
 - A top man's cure, it turned out, for undue fuss (5,2,1,6).
 - Photographer's technique for revealing a look-alike's misdeeds (6,8).
 - Could be a singer or one making the arrangements (9).
 - The complaint about Ruth's mother-in-law (5).
 - Fine instrument, but a scholar rejected it (5).
 - Daniel for one, say, ever a money-grubber (9).
 - Occurring again and again without beginning or end (7).
- DOWN**
- Student is sent out - joins the cause (7).
 - Feast which, in France, reaches from bar to table-top (7).
 - Cruel don's disposition to be a villain (9).
 - Parasitism's attitude causing rows among well-born (11).
 - A point made twice by Balaam's reproacher (3).
 - Beautiful woman in blue film (5).
 - It shows the tides for a waterway rising about a metre (7).
 - Being despised makes prisoner act like the devil (8).
 - Intend to support fight, say, with two functions (4,7).
 - A *sine qua non* in identifying this oil (9).
 - Champion counsel (8).
 - Raise status of riding class (7).
 - They top galley without hesitation - houses too (7).
 - Filaments beginning to burn in flames (6).
 - Parade with knights outside a Scottish town (5).
 - Boon companion, mostly of ashen appearance (3).

WORD-WATCHING

A daily safari through the language jungle. Which of the possible definitions is correct?

ARMED IN PROOF

By Philip Howard

BRIGANDINE

a. A small warship

b. An Italian pirate

c. A shirt of mail

DAG

a. A spiked knuckleduster

b. A short pistol

c. A chain-mail vest

SALLET

a. An engraved breastplate

b. An early tin hat

c. A dress sword

LANQUENET

a. A German mercenary

b. A spear rack

c. Horse armour

Answers on page 22, column 1

Solution to Puzzle No 17,778

TEMPERATURE

ABSORB

DISOLVE

GROSSER

SCAMPING

ERSE

PRIT

TAVENT

ITENIT

ELCANT

DREDGER

CRN

SECONDHAND

BOOKING

ASCENDING

RENAISSANCE

ANECDOTE

ASPIRATOR

WEATHER

Dry over much of Britain with periods of sunshine over England and Wales after early morning mist and patchy fog has cleared. Cloud over Scotland and Northern Ireland. A little rain or drizzle in the North and West but sunny intervals will develop in the East during the afternoon. Outlook: Most places dry and sunny. Rain over Scotland, pushing South.

AROUND BRITAIN

Sea Area	Sea Area	Sea Area	Sea Area	Sea Area
Scotland	10.0	17.0	83.0	83.0
Scotland	10.0	17.0	83.0	83.0
Scotland	10.0	17.0	83.0	83.0
Scotland	10.0	17.0	83.0	83.0
Scotland	10.0	17.0	83.0	83.0

ABROAD

Area	Area	Area	Area	Area
Algeria	25.77	8.0	22.72	22.72
Algeria	25.77	8.0	22.72	22.72
Algeria	25.77	8.0	22.72	22.72
Algeria	25.77	8.0	22.72	22.72
Algeria	25.77	8.0	22.72	22.72

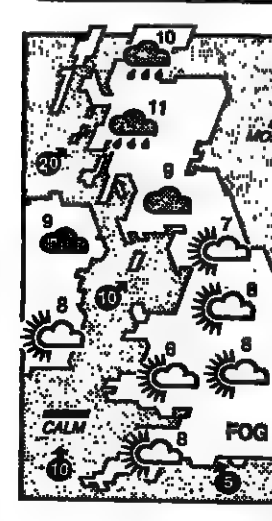
HIGH TIDES

Area	Area	Area	Area	Area
London	10.0	17.0	83.0	83.0
London	10.0	17.0	83.0	83.0
London	10.0	17.0	83.0	83.0
London	10.0	17.0	83.0	83.0
London	10.0	17.0	83.0	83.0

YESTERDAY

Area	Area	Area	Area	Area
London	10.0	17.0	83.0	83.0
London	10.0	17.0	83.0	83.0
London	10.0	17.0	83.0	83.0
London	10.0	17.0	83.0	83.0
London	10.0	17.0	83.0	83.0

AM



LONDON

Yesterday: Temp: max 6 am to 6 pm, 19C (65F); min 6 pm to 6 am, 11C (52F). Humidity: 6 pm, 57 per cent. Rain: 24 hr to 6 pm, nil. Sun: 24 hr to 6 pm, 6.2 hr. Bar, mean sea level, 6 pm, 1051.7 millibars, falling.

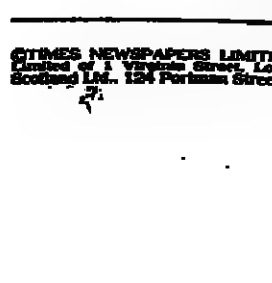
HIGHEST & LOWEST

Sunday: Highest: dry; lowest: dry; max: Cape Wrath (Highland), 12C (54F); highest rainfall: Cape Wrath, 0.1hr; highest sunshine: Leuchars (Fife), 10.5hr.

THE POUND

Area	Area	Area	Area	Area
Australia	2.22	2.22	2.22	2.22
Australia	2.22	2.22	2.22	2.22
Australia	2.22	2.22	2.22	2.22
Australia	2.22	2.22	2.22	2.22
Australia	2.22	2.22	2.22	2.22

NOON TODAY



Information supplied by Met Office

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MARKETS	THE POUND
FT 30 Share 1418.6 (-3.9)	US dollar 1.6775 (+0.0020)
FT-SE 100 1759.9 (-6.8)	W German mark 3.1352 (-0.0078)
USM (Datastream) 159.85 (-0.26)	Trade-weighted 75.3 (-0.1)

Executive Editor David Brewerton Le Quesne report on DTI 'soon'

Lord Young of Graffham, the Trade and Industry Secretary, has indicated that the report on the investigation into his department's handling of the Barlow Clowes affair will be published "fairly soon".

In a letter to Mr Alf Morris, the Labour MP for Manchester Wythenshawe, Lord Young says that the inquiry, headed by Sir Godfrey Le Quesne, had produced a lengthy document, and that checking would take a little time.

"That said, I hope that the report will be available fairly soon, though I am afraid that it is not possible to be precise about a publication date," Lord Young says.

Gold slips

The London gold price lost a further \$2.50 yesterday, closing at \$409.50 (\$244.48) an ounce as nervous holders continued to sell the metal. In charting terms, bullion remains in the "critical" area. Gold's weakness knocked the free market platinum price down from \$308.90 to \$300 an ounce, and the silver price lost 4.5p to 375.75p an ounce.

Kerry US buy

Kerry Group, the listed Irish food processing group, has continued its expansion in the US with the purchase of Bestmex, a dehydrated food supplier, for \$130 million (\$77 million).

STOCK MARKETS

New York	Dow Jones	2073.79 (-24.36)
Tel Aviv	Nikkei Average	27801.00 (+34.82)
Hong Kong	Hang Seng	2447.58 (-11.24)
Amsterdam	Amex 100	282.2 (-0.5)
Sydney	ASX 100	1540.50 (-18.9)
Frankfurt	Commerzbank	1885.2 (+22.8)
Bonn	General	5150.0 (+47.1)
Paris	CAC	366.8 (+2.1)
Zurich	SKA Gen	471.5 (+4.5)
London	FT-30 Share	1418.6 (-3.9)
FT-100		1759.9 (-6.8)
FT Gold Mines		184.4 (-0.4)
FT Fixed Interest		95.62 (-0.01)
FT Govt Secs		95.50 (-0.12)
Recent issues		Page 29
Closing prices		Page 28

MAIN PRICE CHANGES

RISER:	Therm Scientific	215p (+85p)
Amersham		570p (+15p)
Time Products		219p (+15p)
JA Davenshill		312p (+11p)
Moss Bros		208p (+10p)
G. Oliver		127p (+10p)
Harland Simon		383p (+18p)
Great Nicholson		197p (+10p)
FALLS:	Erskine House	185p (-30p)
Pentland		100p (-15p)
Courtauld		285p (-20p)
Local London		442p (-17p)
Independent		480p (-15p)
Coats Viyella		178p (-21p)
Brent Chemicals		127p (-14p)
Reed Electronics		222p (-13p)
Closing prices		Page 29
Bearings		1784c

INTEREST RATES

London: Bank Base:	12%
3-month interbank:	12 1/4-12 1/2%
3-month eligible bills:	11 1/4-11 1/2%
buying rate:	
US: Prime Rate:	10%
Federal Funds:	7 1/4-7 1/2%
3-month Treasury Bill:	7.14-7.13%
30-year bonds:	100 1/2-100 3/4%

CURRENCIES

London:	New York:
£1.6775	£1.6792
DM 3.1352	DM 3.1352
DM 2.2505	DM 2.2505
FF 10.6539	FF 10.6539
Yen 224.11	Yen 224.11
Index 75.3	Index 75.3
ECU 20.60914	SDR 20.77000

GOLD

London Fixing:	AU \$409.00 pm \$409.00
close \$409.25-\$409.75 (\$244.00-244.50)	
New York:	Comex \$408.00-409.30*

NORTH SEA OIL

Brent (Oct) pm	\$13.15bbl (\$13.75)
* Denotes latest trading price	

THE TIMES STOCK WATCH

0898 141 141

● Market news on Stockwatch yesterday included: Thermal Scientific (01057) gained 62p after an agreed bid; disappointing results took 16p off Coats Viyella (01187); Tysons (02972) was knocked down 11p after results and a rights issue.

● Recent additions include: Thompson Clive 03447; Kurick 7p conv pref 03440; Zurich Group 03442. Deletions include Case Group 01111; BF Saul Real Estate Inv 08460; Australis Mining Netherlands 07811.

● Calls charged 5p for 8 seconds peak, 12 seconds off peak inc. VAT.

Coats turns to imports after currency blow

By Graham Searjeant, Financial Editor

The strong pound and sharp swings in its value against the dollar have forced Coats Viyella, Britain's biggest integrated textile producer, to switch to imports to reduce its exposure to currency variations.

Mr David Alliance, chief executive, said that imports - chiefly from the Far East - had reached 10 per cent of the group's UK sales.

A long-term policy of spreading currency risk could take that up to 25-30 per cent in some product areas, Mr Alliance said, even though contracts were being arranged at prices that were no cheaper than British production at present exchange rates.

The effects on Coats' profits of sterling's buoyancy against the dollar shocked the City yesterday. Pre-tax profits were down from £81 million to £76 million in the first half on sales 8 per cent higher at £882 million. The figures were far worse than the group had led analysts to expect. Coats shares plunged 21p to 178p.

Mr Alliance said the exchange rate had moved 25 per cent against the group in the two years since it was formed from a merger of Coats and Vantona Viyella. "That is a hell of a lot," he said. "We have maintained our capital spending at £100 million and even increased it in some areas, but we could not combat such a change in such a short time."

"The exchange rate is one

that everybody agrees is going to affect this country's manufacturing base in the short term," he added.

Courtauld's announced the closure of four spinning mills in Lancashire last week. And yesterday, Waterford Glass, which includes Wedgwood and exports heavily to the US,

Tempus 26
Waterford results 27

reported a collapse in first-half profits.

The latest figures from the British Textile Confederation show that textile and clothing imports rose by 12 per cent to a record £3.4 billion in the first half. Exports rose by 4 per cent, with growth in sales to Japan, but the industry's trade deficit rose by a fifth to £1.7 billion. The carpet trade is also suffering from cheap imports from Belgium.

Coats Viyella estimates that the strength of the pound in the first half cut its UK profits



David Alliance: profits fall

by £8 million through increased imports and the effect on exports, particularly sales of knitwear to the US.

Mr Alliance said Coats had chosen to maintain its share of markets at the expense of short-term profit margins. But the group was also hit by a swing in men's fashion away from knitted garments.

Mr Alliance said the group was concentrating its investment on areas of strength and aimed to be competitive at an exchange rate of \$1.70. But he said: "We are going to win by having more profitable businesses and a stronger base. Once we have adjusted, we will make a lot more money."

Although sterling has fallen from a peak of \$1.90 to \$1.68, Coats Viyella said second-half trading would also be difficult and that it would have to go through a further bout of rationalizing production of knitwear, carpets and hand-knitting wool and reducing costs further to remain competitive.

The poor results and forecast of further difficulties caused a dispute between Coats Viyella and its broker, BZW. Mr David Buck of BZW, a leading textile analyst, had forecast pre-tax profits of £82 million, slightly less than most rivals, and has now cut his forecast for the full year from £225 million to £190 million, little more than Coats made in 1986. But he said there was "absolutely no question" of BZW breaking its links with Coats, as had been strongly rumoured in the City.

Reebok slip hits Pentland

By Wolfgang Minschau

Massive advertising and sponsorship costs associated with the Olympic Games, together with a fierce Nike, sweat suit with its rival Nike, have hit profits at Reebok International, the sports shoe manufacturer.

The company's forecast of lower profits for the year sent shares in Pentland Industries, the footwear company which holds a 32 per cent stake in Reebok, plunging 16p to 99p.

Reebok said earnings per share are likely to drop to between \$1.40 (83p) and \$1.45, down from last year's \$1.49, largely due to its television advertising war with Nike. The competition be-

tween the two companies is becoming increasingly cut-throat as Reebok seeks to retain its leading 32 per cent market share, just ahead of Nike.

Advertising expenditure has risen to \$70 million in 1988 compared to \$30 million last year. Sales increased by 20 per cent as a result, but only at the expense of margins.

The news from Reebok, which accounts for about 75 per cent of Pentland's sales, came as a big disappointment, but Mr Frank Farrant, Pentland's finance director, said that the company's advertising expenditure should be regarded as a long-term

investment, which will pay off in the coming years. He added that the increased costs would be passed on in the next quarter and hoped that Reebok's profits would improve in 1989.

Mr Paul Burke, at Kleinwort Grieson, has downgraded his forecasts for Pentland's earnings from 17.5p to 15p per share and for pre-tax profits from £80 million to £69.2 million.

Pentland's dependence on Reebok was addressed recently with the acquisition of Parker Pen, though the full implications are not yet clear due to lack of financial information on Parker.

Freemans orders strong after postal stoppage

By Our City Staff

Customer confidence in the mail order business is returning after the postal dispute, with orders coming in at a strong rate, according to Sears, the owner of Freemans.

Freemans is the largest customer of Royal Mail parcels, accounting for 7.5 per cent of the parcel business in the country. During the postal dispute, the group has been distributing parcels to its mail order customers through the retail network of Sears, which owns more than 4,000 shops

plus 1,000 concessions in the high street. The group is now seeking ways to lessen its dependence on the Royal Mail.

In the stock market, speculation continued that

Comment 27

Sears might attract a takeover bid, with the 10.3 per cent stake held by House of Fraser used as a springboard. But the company itself has had no approaches.

Pearson shares soar 47p on takeover talk

By Cliff Feltham

There was intensive speculation yesterday in the shares of Pearson, the publishing conglomerate, as dealers decided it could be the target of the City's next big takeover bid.

The shares shot up 61p at one stage, before closing at 73p, a rise of 47p, on prospects of a £1.5 billion-plus bid by Reed International, the publishing group.

The movement in the share price was fuelled by weekend disclosures that Mr Peter Davis, chief executive of Reed,

had made a friendly approach to Lord Blakenham, the Pearson chairman, and outlined what were widely understood to be merger proposals.

But Pearson rejected the overtures from Reed, and has instead entered into a share swap with Elsevier, the Dutch publishing group. The Takeover Panel is understood to be looking at the arrangement to see whether a concert party now exists at Pearson to prevent anyone else bidding.

Stock market, page 30

Sales rise 18% to £2bn level



Seeking the number one spot: Sir Paul Girolami yesterday (Photograph: Chris Harris)

Glaxo aims to lead the world after £832m year

By Colin Campbell

Glaxo, now the second largest pharmaceutical company in the world behind Merck & Co., with 2.9 per cent of the world market, has reported pre-tax profits of £832 million for the year ended June 30 compared with £746 million, on sales that rose by 18.3 per cent to £2.06 billion.

The group is raising its final dividend from 14p to 18p a share, making 25p (19p) for the year. But for adverse exchange rates, sales would have been £94 million higher, reflecting an underlying growth of 24 per cent, and trading profit would have been £22 million higher, to show an underlying growth of 13 per cent against the reported 10 per cent advance.

Sir Paul Girolami, the chairman, who believes it is now "only a matter of time" before

Glaxo overtakes Merck, said the latest results, marking seven years of uninterrupted expansion on the sales, profits and earnings front, reflected a year of solid growth all round.

He added that in July, sales of the group's anti-ulcer product Zantac had passed the £1

Tempus page 26

billion mark. Zantac sales passed the billion dollar sales mark in the United States two years ago.

As anticipated, expenditure on research and development increased by just under half to £230 million, though Sir Paul said he did not expect such a rate of increase to continue.

This year's spending on research and development is forecast at £300 million, out of a total estimated capital

expenditure of £400 million.

Glaxo ended the 1988 financial year with net liquid funds of £912 million - an increase of £183 million over the previous year's end balance. Group income from investments increased by £28 million to £94 million.

Sir Paul said that Glaxo would be seeking shareholders' permission to buy in its own shares should it want to in future.

By geographical area, sales in North America and Britain both grew above the group average rate of 18 per cent, increasing by 26 per cent and 19 per cent, respectively.

Glaxo's American arm, Glaxo Inc, outperformed all pharmaceutical companies in the US top 10, and by March had risen to number 6 in the American league.

BA fails to buy a stake in ANZ

By Harvey Elliott and Richard Long

The attempt by British Airways to gain a foothold in the growing Pacific air route network ended in failure yesterday as the New Zealand government chose Qantas to take a 25 per cent stake in Air New Zealand.

British Airways had been regarded as a strong favourite to win a three-way battle for the share of the airline which the New Zealand government is anxious to see, at least partially, handed over to private investors in an attempt to raise cash to help meet its growing foreign debt.

However, the New Zealand government chose eventually the Australian carrier because of the political pressure to create closer economic ties between the two countries.

BA was easily the most popular choice among Air New Zealand staff and its bid valued at between £100 million and £200 million, appeared to make most sense. The British carrier has few traffic rights in the Pacific area where ANZ is particularly strong, while in Europe, BA has a comprehensive network and a highly sophisticated reservations booking system which could have given ANZ links not only with Europe but to BA's large US market.

Both airlines fly Boeing 747s powered by Rolls-Royce engines and could have "swapped" engineering facilities and even crews.

BA had suggested that the fleets of the two carriers could be partially integrated, allowing ANZ aircraft to be used on BA routes during the peak times in the Northern hemisphere, and for BA aircraft and crews to be seconded to ANZ to help in its peak periods during the European winter.

But New Zealand and Australia are establishing closer economic ties which some politicians believe could lead to the development of a single market and even eventually into a full political union.

Japan was the third bidder for the ANZ stake although the final battle was a straight fight between BA and Qantas.

Mr Bill Jeffries, New Zealand's transport minister said last night that the cabinet had made a decision which best suited the "overall objectives of the government."

Now negotiations will have to be held to fix the final price and conditions of the sale as well as obtaining agreement of Qantas shareholders.

Last night BA would only say that it was "disappointed" at the outcome. Its bid remains on the table until the end of this month, in case Qantas and the New Zealand government fail to agree terms.

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DAYTIME TEL No.

Kaye takes over as chief executive at Belhaven

Miquel ousted in board battle

By John Bell, City Editor

Mr Raymond Miquel, the firebrand behind the rise and fall of Bell's whisky, has fallen out with his board at Belhaven brewery. The differences appear to be terminal. Insiders say that the only area of dispute left concerns the details of Mr Miquel's leaving arrangements.

News of a break-up at Belhaven, a minnow of a drinks firm in a world dominated by much bigger fish, came as no surprise to the City. For there were two successful personalities, both used to having their own way.

When Mr Miquel finally bowed to the inevitable and accepted defeat after the Guinness takeover of Arthur Bell, he moved into Belhaven with the same grand ambition that made him the *enfant terrible* of the Scotch whisky world.

He was an autocratic manager and proud of it. A fitness fanatic and regular marathon runner, he drove himself as hard as any of his executives. The story in the Scotch trade goes that his sales director at Bells was not even allowed a desk inside the group's Perth headquarters. However, Mr Miquel's dynamism embarrassed the Scotch establishment mightily when he forced the

Bell's brand into the number one selling spot in Britain.

Mr Miquel's first substantial move to develop the tiny Dunbar brewery as a wide-ranging leisure company was to acquire the Garfunkels restaurant chain, headed by the brothers Philip and Reggie Kaye. They have a long and profitable record, which began with the development of the Golden Egg chain sold to EMI in the 1970s. They then established the Stripes restaurant business and sold it to City Hotels group. Garfunkels, their most recent venture, was reversed into Belhaven 16 months ago.

Mr Philip Kaye yesterday took over as chief executive of the group in place of Mr Miquel. Details of who did what to whom when the personalities clashed were sparse. Perhaps to avoid the need for further elaboration, Mr Kaye's switchboard was manned by an answering machine at a surprisingly early hour for a restaurant group which stays open much, much later.

The difference of opinion, as it was described, apparently arose over the management and future development of the group. It was, however, enough of a difference to split the board into a

Miquel camp and a Kaye camp, with the majority voting the line of the restaurant.

There was no overt reference to Mr Miquel in the statement which broke the news of the boardroom split. But the accompanying text outlining profits for the first half of 1988 was peppered with icy references to the performance of the brewery business - Mr Miquel's fiefdom.

Though group profits were up to £3.335 million from £3.23 million, those of the brewery dropped from £665,000 to £217,000, mainly due to some loss of sales arising from a reduction in the number of tied houses and increased promotional costs, said the statement. The newly constituted board was also oblique in its observations of future prospects. It expected the restaurant and hotels division to report record operating profits for the current financial year. Of the brewery, it said nothing except that "it is too early to forecast the profit outcome."

Mr Miquel meanwhile would only say was he was discussing the matter with legal advisers and that it would not be appropriate for him to comment.



BUSINESS ROUNDUP

Brent Chemicals rises 12% at half-time

Brent Chemicals International, the specialized chemicals manufacturer, reported a 12.4 per cent increase in pre-tax profits to £5.06 million for the six months ended June 30. Turnover went up from £36.07 million to £39.65 million. Earnings per share rose from 5.4p to 6p.

During the period the company announced the acquisition of Cirenchem Group, a US producer of printed circuit boards. It intends to expand further in the European and US markets, and to increase its share of electronics and consumer packaging. The interim dividend is 1.25p (1.10p).

EIS Group up to £4.6m

EIS Group, the process plant, aircraft and hydraulic engineering group, reported a 12 per cent increase in pre-tax profits, to £4.62 million, for the six months to June 30. Turnover rose 18 per cent to £50.32 million. Net earnings per share rose 11.7 per cent to 12.22p. The interim dividend was raised to 2.45p per share (2.20p).

Ossory buys £12m centre

Ossory Estates, the commercial property developer, has paid the Commission for the New Towns almost £12 million for the Concourse shopping centre in Skelmersdale, west Lancashire. The company plans to spend another £12 million refurbishing and expanding the centre which produces an annual gross income of about £250,000.

Colorgraphic soars

Colorgraphic, the USM-quoted printer which specializes in promotional material, raised pre-tax profits by 63 per cent, to £1.22 million, in the half-year to end-June, including a £100,000 contribution from last year's acquisition of Promotion Impressions. Blackwood Pillans & Wilson, acquired in April, contributed about £60,000 at the pre-tax level. The interim dividend is raised from 1.33p to 1.66p.

Mr Nick Winks, the chief executive, said: "We're still looking to make about two acquisitions a year, although we want the majority of our growth to be organic." The favoured area for expansion was marketing list management in this country, with a possible eventual move into printing in the United States and Continental Europe.

Gabicci at the double

A strong pound helped Gabicci, the USM-quoted supplier of casual clothes, to more than double its pre-tax profits to £2.45 million for the year to June 19 on a turnover up by 69.4 per cent to £24.51 million. Earnings per share went up to 14.7p from 11p. The final dividend is 2.6p, making 4p against 3.3p last year.

Highland in Malta deal

Mr Peter de Savary's Highland Participants has reached agreement with Malta Freeport to jointly market and operate the port of Marsaxlokk on Malta. The contract is valid for 10 years and establishes a joint venture company, in which Highland has a 35 per cent stake. The port will be fully operational by next April.

TEMPUS

Glaxo shares to be taken regularly

Glaxo Holdings has hit the medical and financial jackpot — and the bells have not stopped ringing.

First, with its magic Zantac anti-ulcer drug surpassing £1 billion sales, thus capping the billion dollar level achieved in the US two years ago.

Secondly, with profits and earnings for the seventh successive year reaching new peaks, at £832 million and 77.1p a share respectively. City fears that Glaxo's rate of research and development spend was running too far ahead for comfort are disappearing as the rewards become increasingly evident.

R&D, as essentially paving stones for tomorrow's growth, rose by an exceptional 54 per cent from £149 million to £230 million (equivalent to 11 per cent of turnover) in the year ended June, and is forecast to rise to £300 million this financial year.

Today's R&D spend will in time translate into new products, and hopefully ensure that Glaxo's rate of earnings growth — 15.1 per cent in the year ended June — will move above 20 per cent in the 1990s.

Net liquid funds of £912 million at year-end, up £183 million over end-June 1987, leave Glaxo well placed to fund development, and if need be, acquisitions. However, the total return on the portfolio at £1 billion, or 9.2 per cent, pales in comparison with the 50 per cent-plus return earned on total funds employed.

While there are obvious homes for such a handsome cash pile, the group philosophy remains that it is of no embarrassment to have such a healthy piggy bank in an industry which demands high spends today for benefits which may only come tomorrow.

Meanwhile, Glaxo is at last being seen to be more generous on the dividend front with the cover down for the year's total payment of 25p a share from 3.5 to three times.

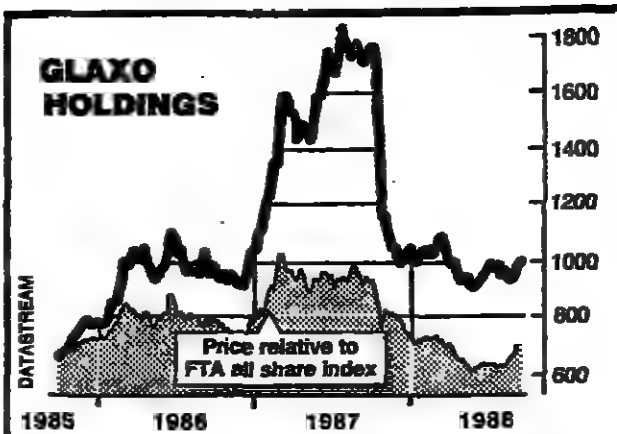
Although the day will come when Zantac's rate of sales and profits growth slows, there are enough other lines getting into their stride which in time will make their own headlines. Ventolin, for asthma, is now the number 12 drug in the world; other anti-asthma products have seen a sales growth of 41 per cent, and the Glaxo heads are down working on an anti-migraine product which could break ground in the 1990s.

On forecasts of pre-tax profits of at least £975 million this year, the shares at 986p on 11 times earnings look cheap.

Bryant Group

Against a background of booming house sales, analysts were confidently upgrading their forecasts for Bryant Group, the West Midlands housebuilder, ahead of yesterday's full-year figures.

So, there were no surprises in pre-tax profits up by 76 per cent to £50.1 million with



growth in earnings per share of 65 per cent at 16.2p.

For shareholders who stuck by the company when it fought off last year's bid from English China Clays, there is a reward in a 4.3p-a-share dividend — a rise of 56 per cent.

The story from housebuilders has so far been a familiar one and Bryant's is no different. Completions up, but not sharply, to 2,150 from 2,000 but prices showing an improvement from an average last time of £61,000 to £81,000.

Bryant has dug into its own land bank rather than enter into expensive auctions. It has also benefited from having taken out options on sites before land values started taking off, which it has now been able to exercise.

The property development side also had a successful year.

Elsewhere, the construction division maintained its margins on improved turnover while the order book remains healthy.

Although the year has apparently made an encouraging start, the rise in mortgage rates has cast a shadow over the sector and there are signs that buyers are taking longer to decide on a purchase.

Bryant remains one of the most attractive companies in the sector, having been galvanized into action after seeing off English China Clays.

Whether it is able to maintain the pace is doubtful. Some property development schemes are still several years from having any real impact, while it may not be able to push along house prices as readily as it has been able to.

With pre-tax profits of £58 million likely for the current

year, the shares stand on a prospective price/earnings ratio of 6.9, modest for the sector.

They are worth holding on to but little excitement should be expected — unless English China Clays moves back in for the kill.

Coats Viyella

"Too soon to praise, too quick to damn" was the headline on BZW's study of Coats Viyella a couple of months ago. This was evidently not accepted on the stock market. Coats' pre-tax profits for the first half were £6 million below the £82 million forecast by Mr David Buck, BZW's star textile analyst who typified City forecasts.

But the shares, already at a low for the year and 30 per cent off their 1988 peak, swiftly crumbled another 11 per cent. Market-makers were not amused, nor were those institutions who were not amused, nor were those institutions who were not amused, nor were those institutions who were not amused.

Oddly, the analysts had the first-half story right. Coats was scheduled to be hit by the strength of sterling against the dollar, still the crucial exchange rate for this business. The company estimates the direct pre-tax impact on British operations at £8 million as it opted to take the short-term knock on margins rather than market share. The pre-tax margin dropped from 9.9 per

cent a year ago to 8.6 per cent in the traditionally less profitable first half.

Overseas profits, still dominated by the old Coats stalwarts of thread and (less so these days) knitting wool, were usefully higher in local currency, but lost £5 million on translation. Even so, sterling profits were up.

Reorganization costs probably owed £4 million to the currency problem. Half-time earnings dropped 6 per cent to 9.71p per share.

But the share price really suffered from warnings that things are not going to improve much in the second half, even though the dollar is now below the \$1.70 level that Mr David Alliance, the chief executive, aims to live with. The dollar scare has exposed weak businesses, especially in knitwear and carpets, requiring yet more rationalization.

Mr Buck thinks rationalization costs could reach £20 million for the year. He has cut his full-year forecast from £225 million to £190 million pre-tax. That would put the shares at seven times earnings of about 25p.

For investors, the 11 per cent rise in the interim dividend to 3p is the silver lining. If the total rises more modestly to 7.2p, the shares would yield 7.2 per cent. Mr Alliance will doubtless bound back next year and there should be scope then to boost the dividend further. Sound value for the patient.

Pennant US investment turns sour

By Cliff Feldman

Pennant Properties, formerly Country and New Town Properties, has lost heavily on its stake in Bay Financial Corporation, the Boston, Massachusetts, developer.

Pennant yesterday announced it had written down the

value of its 49 per cent investment by £12.7 million.

The figure is disclosed as an extraordinary item as part of a considerable reorganization at the group.

Pre-tax profits for the 17 months to the end of June of £8.1 million compare with

£6.3 million for the previous 12-month period.

The new management team has sold 42 investments worth £32 million and is now left owning stakes in 11 quality office buildings in Britain and overseas, valued at £104 million.

Erskine House to pay £23m in agreed offer for Quest

By Martin Waller

In its boldest corporate move yet, Erskine House, Mr Brian McGillivray's business machine distribution group, is buying Quest Group, the Hampshire computer products supplier which makes 60 per cent of profits from the Soviet Union, in an agreed £23 million share deal.

Mr McGillivray, the chairman and chief executive, was initially attracted to Quest's British network, comprising almost 100 engineers with the British Standards Institute's seal of approval. It mainly services IBM machines.

"The more we talked to

them about the overseas business and the more we saw of it, the more we decided it would sensibly stay with the original purchase," he said.

Erskine is offering seven of its own shares for every 12 in Quest in a deal which will involve the issue of almost 29 per cent of the enlarged share capital.

It has the blessing of the board, who will remain, and 33 per cent of Quest shareholders, including the two biggest institutions.

The Erskine share price dropped 26p to 189p as the market signalled its surprise at

the deal — the group's next corporate move was expected to be in West Germany — and anticipated the issue of so much paper.

At this price Erskine is offering about 110p for each Quest share, against a market price up 24p to 106p yesterday.

Mr McGillivray said the acquisition would involve no dilution of his company's earnings. On the basis of recent deals done in the computer maintenance sector, it could be justified even without reference to the Russian activities, he added.

Record £6.3m at Ransomes

By Colin Campbell

Ransomes Sims & Jefferies, the lawnmower group, achieved a 40 per cent increase in interim profits to a record £6.3 million in the six months ended June 30 and is raising its half-time payment from 2p to 3.5p a share.

The board said that because of progress since the end of June it is able to reiterate its forecast that there will be a

significant profits gain for the full year. The group achieved pre-tax profits of £9.73 million for the whole of 1987.

But in his chairman's statement, Mr H. Astley Whitall, criticized the recent acquisition by Birmid Qualcast of an 8.36 per cent stake in Ransomes from Tomkins, saying that it was not in shareholders' interest for a competitor to hold such a

significant stake, especially since Birmid is 43.8 per cent owned by Blue Circle.

In the six months to June there was a first-time contribution from Steiner Turf Equipment of Ohio, which was bought in January. The main grass machinery business managed a 24 per cent sales increase. The group's turnover was £48.3 million (£43 million).

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TI Group cash for TI
Lebak play
Boom hits Bryant to £50.1m
Another bull's-eye for Sykes
THE 11
Dinner

TI Group to pay £72.5m in cash for Thermal Scientific

By Martin Walker

TI Group, the specialized engineering, has given further evidence of the group's restructuring programme with a £72.5 million agreed cash takeover of Thermal Scientific, the high-technology laboratory and industrial equipment maker.

Mr Hugh Sykes, the chairman of Thermal, who has 16 per cent of the company, has irrevocably accepted the offer of 22.2p a share. In the market, Thermal shares advanced 62p to 215p as TI bought 29.9 per cent of the company to make the deal virtually certain.

TI plans to raise more than £25 million by selling all but the vacuum equipment and

thermal processing activities. A management buyout has already been put together to take two businesses for £6.5 million and the balance are expected to follow for about £18 million.

Mr Sykes, who will stay with the group in a part-time capacity, said the remaining parts of Thermal are an excellent fit with TI's existing Ipsen Abar heat treatment subsidiary.

Thermal makes high temperature vacuum furnaces which produce advanced ceramic or polymer materials, while TI's business supplies a complementary range.

The combined businesses

are expected to benefit from a considerable increase in their utilization by the aerospace and automotive industries.

Floated on the USM in 1983, Thermal became a star performer of that market with a string of acquisitions for paper before moving on to a full listing at the turn of the year. The crash slowed down its expansion and it entered a period of consolidation.

As a result, said Mr Sykes, it could be a year or two before the share price matched the cash on offer from TI, so the approach had been relayed to shareholders. There is a loan note alternative.

The combined group will be

the world's largest thermal technology business, with sales approaching £100 million a year.

The businesses being sold make thermal analysis and flammability equipment, furnaces for the laboratory market and precision plastic extrusion systems, and do not fit with the group's strategy.

"This acquisition is a unique opportunity, is consistent with our strategy and will create a genuine world leader in the advanced area of thermal technology," commented Mr Christopher Lewinton, the TI chief executive. Mr Sykes conceded his disappointment at the break-up of the group.

Waterford suffers crack in profits

By John Bell
City Editor

Waterford Glass, the tableware group, suffered a double blow in the half year to end-June.

Profits were hit by the costs and disruption due to the reorganization of its crystal manufacturing plant and adverse movements in the dollar.

They fell from £12.1 million to £2.5 million (£2.1 million) on sales modestly higher at £135.5 million against £131.3 million.

But Mr Paddy Hayes, the chairman, says that overall the group had achieved a notable turnaround and was now well placed for profitable growth.

"The continuing strength of Wedgwood, the record crystal orders from the US and other major markets and particularly the major reduction in crystal production costs support this belief," said Mr Hayes.

Trading since the year-end confirmed it, he added.

The group is now producing crystal on a cost base 20 per cent lower and production has returned to 1987 levels despite substantial reductions in staffing levels.

Wedgwood continued to perform well. The fine china group acquired two years ago benefited from cost reductions and has been investing heavily. Sales at Wedgwood were up 12 per cent to £184.9 million while operating profits reached a record £11.5 million.

The group's net debt of £132.6 million was substantially higher than at the same time last year, reflecting the crystal restructuring and the heavy capital investment programme.

The board has declared an unchanged interim dividend of 1.2p a share.

Earnings per share before exceptional costs were 1.46p and 0.42p after.

Analysts are forecasting profits in the mid-£20 millions. This leaves Waterford shares selling on a prospective p/e ratio above 20, leaving heavily on speculation of a possible takeover bid from the Fitzwilliam group.

COMMENT David Brewerton Sears: a message from north of Hyde Park

The time: Monday morning, 11 o'clock.

The place: the modest office of Geoffrey Maitland Smith, chairman of Sears.

The background: once again the weekend Press has been full of speculation that Sears is about to be on the receiving end of a hostile bid, perhaps from Hanson. A secretary enters with a note for the chairman. He scans it and smiles. "Just an update on today's trading. 132p/134p, down 1/2p. Seven and a half million shares traded," he explains.

Sears has been on the bid rack for two and a half years. First, there was a strategic stake held by Robert Holmes & Court. Now there is a 10.3 per cent stake held by House of Fraser, the flagship of the Fayed brothers. The market does not believe that House of Fraser will mount a bid for Sears, but dealers do believe that the shareholding could be passed on and used as a launch pad for another bidder.

There is a curious logic in the affair. There are two great stores in London with reputations known around the world. One is Harrods, owned by House of Fraser. The other is Selfridges, owned by Sears. If they were both in the same ownership, one north of the Park, the other south of the Park, just imagine what could be achieved. But it is doubtful that the Fayed would be able to bid for Sears however much they may want Selfridges (and they have never said they did want it). It is equally doubtful that another bidder going for Sears would be disposed to sell the flagship. And there can be no question of House of Fraser selling Harrods.

Selfridges is worth, perhaps, £500 million. It makes annual profits of £25 million and is about to see its empire expanded through the determined assault on the mail order business. It is one of the world's greatest retailing properties, but the number of potential buyers with both the expertise and the access to funds could be counted on the fingers.

Even if an accommodation could be reached with a potential bidder on a sale of Selfridges, House of Fraser would not want to make a loss on its shareholding. The buying price was 145p a share, which probably equates to 155p a share with carrying costs. The shares have been 180p in the past. No bid of under 200p would be taken seriously in the market, which puts a £3 billion price tag on Sears. Hanson could afford £3 billion, of course. But the institutions are not keen on cash right now, and would be even less keen on additional Hanson paper which trades on about half the exit price/earnings ratio a 200p bid for Sears would suggest. And even then it would be stretching the imagination to reach a break-up value for Sears which gave the bidder his money back.

Better, surely, to concentrate on retailing, where the possibilities opened up by the acquisition of Freemans, the mail order business, and the growing acceptance of "specialist" selling Sears own and others' brand names through direct marketing to the consumer can be exploited to the full.

That, anyway, is the thinking in the Sears boardroom. But it would be wrong to suggest that the board's inclination to doubt the bid stories has given rise to any complacency. When the current round of rumours surfaced in the summer, Mohamed Al-Fayed, on holiday in the south of France, telephoned Mr Maitland Smith, also on holiday, to inform him he was buying a few more shares (3 million) to demonstrate he was a buyer rather than a seller. The two men have lunch from time to time, exchange information by telephone and do business through Sears' concessions in House of Fraser stores. But Mr Maitland Smith and his advisers noted that the last occasion Mr Al-Fayed went into print on the question of Sears, he did not express himself a long-term investor.

Like all sensible company chairmen, Mr Maitland Smith is prepared for that fateful day when the deadly letter drops on his desk telling him that Sears is "in play." But he has lived with that possibility for years and his tanks are in position, ready to fire at the predator.

He keeps close to his institutional shareholders, speaking to them almost daily. Sears has not let its shareholders down in 35 years. Along with Great Universal Stores, it is one of the classic defensive stocks in the retailing sector and the depth of institutional support shows in the fact that just 34 holders (including House of Fraser) own over 50 per cent of the shares.

Meanwhile, Sears has a business to run and the long shadow of bid speculation has not been allowed to interrupt the development of the group. The old taboo of the Cloré years, that of never selling any assets, has been cast aside while the great legacy of the property portfolio is a source of both profits and finance. The group has been slimmed and trimmed so that now 80 per cent of the business is in retailing and home shopping, with the balance in housebuilding and bookmaking. Mr Maitland Smith can make rational arguments for retaining both minority areas of activity, but in the long-term it might be better to find them new homes.

William Hill, the betting business, has lost market share to Ladbrokes, to the extent that Sears was sufficiently worried to commission a management study to discover why. Housebuilding is a great source of profits, but the earnings are regarded as low quality by the market, which rarely lets a housebuilding price/earnings ratio get into double figures.

Better, surely, to concentrate on retailing, where the possibilities opened up by the acquisition of Freemans, the mail order business, and the growing acceptance of "specialist" selling Sears own and others' brand names through direct marketing to the consumer can be exploited to the full.

Lebak plays expansion card

By Cliff Feltham

Lebak Leisure, the private company which runs the London Park Tower and Barracuda Club casinos in London, has acquired three more casinos in the provinces as part of an expansion programme which could lead to a stock market listing.

In deals worth several million pounds, Lebak is buying Midland Wheel Club, which owns 85 per cent of the China Palace and all the "Le Rita" casinos in Birmingham, and the Carlton Casino in Derby.

The leisure group first moved into the provinces last year with the acquisition of the Reading Sporting Club.

Mr Richard Kendle, the chief executive, said: "We are already looking to acquire more casinos and are investigating other opportunities to diversify in the leisure industry. These include pubs, food outlets, and rest homes."

"We have experience of the catering business through our casinos and would now like to spread our activities rather than relying too much on casinos."

Lebak, which has its eyes on a stock market listing, has earmarked £1 million for refurbishing its casinos.



Keen to diversify: Richard Kendle, chief executive of Lebak (Photograph: Adrian Brooks)

Boom lifts Bryant to £50.1m

By Our City Staff

The boom in house sales helped increase pre-tax profits of Bryant Group, the West Midlands builder, by 76 per cent last year to £50.1 million.

But rises in the mortgage rate could stem the growth of Britain's housebuilders who have been making record profits.

Mr Chris Bryant, the chairman of Bryant, said yesterday: "Home sales will obviously be tougher from now on. Though the recent rise in interest rates may initially dampen sales, the inherent strength of the housing market and the group gives me considerable confidence for the current financial year and beyond."

Bryant sold 2,150 homes last year, up from 2,000 the year before, and the average selling price rose by £20,000 to £81,000.

Times, page 26

Morgan Crucible at £18m

By Our City Staff

Morgan Crucible, the high-technology ceramics and carbon materials group, showed the benefits of its recent acquisition programme with an increase in pre-tax profits from £12.3 million to £18.7 million in the six months to July 3.

The star performers were the thermal ceramics and specialty chemicals divisions, said Dr Bruce Farmer, the managing director, with operating profit increases of 106

per cent and 186 per cent respectively.

Organic profits of thermal ceramics grew by 20 per cent, the rest coming from January's acquisition of the insulating products group of McDermott. Chemicals managed growth of 15 per cent organically, the balance from Holt Lloyd, acquired last year.

But the electronics division continued to give problems, with operating profits down from £500,000 to £100,000. The US operation, which is

the world's largest independent producer of gallium arsenide lasers, was performing well, while at least one of the two British loss-making companies should be back in profit by the year-end. The interim dividend is raised from 4.6p to 4.85p.

There were very strong first-half trading conditions in most world markets, said Dr Farmer, a trend which continued into the second half with strong order books and increased market share.

A Really Useful year nets £6.19m

By Wolfgang Manches

The Really Useful Group, Mr Andrew Lloyd Webber's theatre production company, has unveiled a 7.6 per cent increase in pre-tax profits to £6.19 million for the year to June 30. Turnover was up 11 per cent to £24.4 million.

Earnings per share in-

creased 9.4 per cent to 34.9p. The final dividend is 10.5p per share, making a total of 15p, against last year's 13.25p.

The increase in profits is due mainly to the worldwide success of the *Phantom of the Opera* and the Japanese tour of *Starlight Express*.

London's Palace Theatre, venue for *Les Miserables*,

reported profits of £1 million. But the company's cash flow dropped sharply from £7.9 million to £1.2 million due to the purchase of an office development near Cambridge Circus, the exterior refurbishment of the Palace Theatre and the acquisition of 44 per cent of Interactive Information Systems in the US.

Another bull's-eye for Sykes

Thermal Scientific, the high-tech group which has just been sold to TI Group for £72.5 million, is the second of Hugh Sykes's companies to come out of the stock market this year. Sykes was deputy chairman of Harris Queensway until its purchase by the Jimmy Gulliver consortium; he remains chairman of Harveys Furnishings and, incidentally, Sheffield Urban Development Corporation. His chagrin at seeing Thermal, which he built up and of which he is chairman, bought out, is doubtless assuaged by the £12 million or so he will make on the deal, which he reckoned was so good it had to be put to shareholders whatever his personal feelings, he said yesterday. But Sykes is no stranger to smart deals. Just before the crash he sold TCL, a steel fastening company floated 18 months previously at 130p, for 420p a share.

● No wonder M&G is feeling somewhat confused. Six months ago Alan Bond, the Australian entrepreneur, said he wanted to raise his stake in the investment group to 20 per cent. Then he changed his mind. About four months after that, he asked the group to place his 13.7 per cent shareholding. This, however, was easier said than done, and the shares remained unsold for some time. Then, true to form, Bond changed his mind again. Now he wants to increase the stake once more, and is off to the Department of Trade and Industry for approval.

THE TIMES CITY DIARY

Driven to destruction

A young forex dealer found himself out of favour, and a job, last week, after gaining his heart's desire - a company Porsche. The 23-year-old, perhaps not surprisingly, found a new girlfriend days after taking over the vehicle. Unfortunately neither acquisition impressed his previous girlfriend. She phoned his boss to let him know that he had not

passed his driving test and, as a result, had no licence. So his superior exchanged the new Porsche for a new P45. And they did not stop there. Just as he was leaving, he was presented with another document: a two-year, 51-week leasing agreement from the Porsche dealer to which he had been a co-signatory.

Cleaning up

Brel, the former British Rail Engineering company, is to build 295 prefabricated luxury bathrooms for Bovis. They will be installed in the Langham Hilton hotel in London which Ladbrokes, the owner, is doing up. For the

uninitiated, a prefabricated bathroom is one in which a shell is equipped with all the relevant furniture, plumbing, pipework and electricals. The deal, which is worth £1 million, was apparently awarded to Brel because of the expertise it has gained in building lavatories for railway coaches.



"Nice material, shame about the figures"

Jab and faint

I applaud the spirit of enthusiasm at Glaxo, now the world's second largest pharmaceutical company, especially when it comes to the question of finding human guinea-pigs for new drugs. Bernard Taylor, the group's chief executive, tells me there is no shortage of willing employees ready to help test a new product, and assures me that tests are only done when they are established as risk-free. "Even I stick out my arm," he said. And does Sir Paul Girolami, the chairman, also take part in Glaxo experiments? No. "I faint at the sight of a needle," he replied.

Blue chip investment

It had to happen. A prospectus for an offer for sale by tender of British Monarchy Plc has dropped on my desk, complete with a foreword by Margaret Thatcher exhorting punters to go for it. "Our greatest institution of all - the Royal Family - has remained like so much of the dreary Britain My Government inherited. We have to face the fact that we have a lame-duck Monarchy - strangled by state control, overmanned, clinging to archaic practices." The glossy brochure includes a history of "the Firm", from its extensive use of the Georgian brand name to the current Age of Entertainment. The proposed Rent-a-Royal service, the glossy explains, will exclude the Duke of Edinburgh from overseas service, but he will use in the home business market. The Duke and Duchess of York carry a heavy catering surcharge, while the Princess of Wales's hair-styles will be franchised. The work is written by Peter Clippindale and Chris Horrie, authors of *Disaster! The Rise and Fall of News on Sunday*, and is to be published (price £4.99) on October 6.

● Neilman Marcus, the Texas department store renowned for its extraordinary Christmas catalogues which offer ridiculously expensive "his and her" presents, may have got it right for once. It suggests that the object of your affection should receive a Neilman Marcus Cloudtopper, a one-man (or woman) hot air balloon, costing a mere \$18,000.

Rosemary Unsworth



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Chief at United Scientific resigns after profits blow

By Martin Waller

A surprise profits collapse at United Scientific Holdings, the military instruments group, which owns the Alvis armoured fighting vehicle manufacturer, has prompted the resignation of Mr David Fraser, the chief executive and managing director.

Problems at Avimo, its Yeovil subsidiary, which makes sophisticated electronic sights, will knock as much as £3.5 million off pre-tax profits in the year to end September, said Mr Peter Hickson, the finance director, pushing the result back to little more than £10 million.

There was speculation that one of the contracts causing difficulty could be Avimo's largest, to supply night-vision to the Ministry of Defence for the Warrior AFV programme. Analysts' forecasts had been in a range of £14.5 million to £16 million. The shares lost more than 10p on the announcement before recovering to 179p, down just 2p, as estimates for 1988-89 were reduced by about £4 million to £14 million. Last time the group made £11.1 million.

The City had been told of losses, estimated at £1 million



Problems at Avimo: David Fraser, outgoing chief executive

at the half-way stage, stemming from the supply of an advanced fire control system to an overseas customer.

These turned out to be "the tip of a larger iceberg than anticipated," said Mr Hickson.

A new management team at Avimo had found problems with existing contracts awarded by its predecessor, which

amounted to a "disaster" at the subsidiary, he added.

"There are a number of contracts that we had taken at very bad margins, cost overruns due to bad management techniques and design, and development costs on contracts that had over-run," he said.

The problems did not affect any other parts of the group, including the 65 per cent-owned Avimo Singapore, and the British subsidiary was expected to return to profit next year. There was also no connection with USH's recent failure, after a long struggle, to take over the US group Varo, said Mr Hickson.

The management shake-up means Mr Derek Cannons replaces Mr Fraser, while Mr Hickson becomes deputy chief executive with responsibility for group expansion. He is due to meet the US management to consider expansion there after the Varo defeat.

Analysts responded gloomily to the news: those with long memories recalled a similar debacle when deep-seated problems at the US Optic Electronic Corporation pushed the company into the red by £1 million in the six months to end-March 1986.

Chinese nuclear power grows

By David Young, Energy Correspondent

Britain's power station equipment makers are being urged to target the market in China, where a new generation of nuclear power stations is being planned.

The Chinese government is to organize a nuclear technology, instrumentation and equipment exhibition next year in Peking at which British companies are being invited to exhibit.

Mr Paul Sauter, its British agent said: "While the Chinese nuclear industry may appear to many Western observers to be on the back burner, it is in fact very much alive and well worth tapping. Mr Huang

Yicheng, the minister of energy, has frequently repeated that the future of the power industry in China will depend on nuclear power. UK companies that ignore the market now will lose out, given the lead time necessary to develop business and the expressed desire of the Chinese to standardize."

Mr Jian Xinxiang, the chief executive of the China General Corporation of the Nuclear Industry, has suggested it will expand its nuclear power programme by 100 to 200 per cent with considerable Western input.

Britain has already won a

substantial share of power station contracts in China and much of the instrumentation, process control, environmental control and safety equipment for the Qinshan nuclear power project will be ordered at the forthcoming exhibition to be held in Peking.

Mr Sauter said: "Top Chinese officials and executives from the six leading nuclear corporations will be attending the exhibition for the specific purpose of selecting equipment for the Qinshan plant and earmarking technology and products for future projects."

worth some £30 million. The group has exclusive negotiations for work amounting to about £20 million.

The board continues to look for further acquisition opportunities. There is no interim dividend, nor will there be a final dividend.

Delaney agrees £5m deal

By Our City Staff

Delaney Group, the furniture maker and joiner, is buying Display and Shop Equipment Group, Birmingham, and two connected companies, for up to £5 million. The initial payment is £2 million, the balance depending on future profits.

DSE made aggregated pre-tax profits of £295,000 during the first six months of this year.

News of the deal accompanied interim figures from Delaney, formerly Birmingham Pallet, showing pre-tax profits of £1.23 million in the first six months of this year against £1.16 million previously. Earnings per share are 5p, against 4.7p.

The board says the results do not adequately reflect the underlying strength of the group, and that current trading remains strong.

The interim dividend rises from 1.1p to 1.3p.

Tyson's back in black at £14,000

By Our City Staff

Tyson's, the Liverpool construction group rescued last year by a reverse bid from the private Donelson group, is back in profit, and raising some £3.15 million through a one-for-two rights issue at 42p a share. The new team has

reported a pre-tax profit of £14,000 for the first half of 1988, against a £554,000 loss last time, and earnings are 0.1p against an 11.1p a share loss previously.

Group turnover was £10.8 million, but the new management has won forward orders

worth some £30 million. The group has exclusive negotiations for work amounting to about £20 million.

The board continues to look for further acquisition opportunities. There is no interim dividend, nor will there be a final dividend.

COMPANY BRIEFS

ARMOUR TRUST (Fin)
Pre-tax: £1.510 (£0.765)m
EPS: 4.5p (3.4p)
Div: 0.70p mkg 0.90p

CANTORS (Fin)
Pre-tax: £2.353 (£2.245)m
EPS: 11.23p (11.67p)
Div: 1.50p mkg 2.25p

E GREEN & PTHUS (Fin)
Pre-tax: £2.164 (£1.823)m
EPS: 18.4p (14.0p)
Div: 3.0p mkg 4.75p

MEMEC (Int)
Pre-tax: £4.102 (£3.222)m
EPS: 9.74p (6.98p)
Div: 1.40p (1.125p)

PARAGON COMMS (Int)
Pre-tax: £0.430 (£0.298)m
EPS: 5.0p (3.7p)
Div: 1.1p (0.9p)

METSEC (Int)
Pre-tax: £1.280 (£0.903)m
EPS: 6.30p (4.55p)
Div: 1.85p (1.60p)

ANTLER (Int)
Pre-tax: £0.517 (£0.550)m
EPS: 6.5p (6.1p)
Div: 1.4p (1.3p)

WILLIAM JACKS (Int)
Pre-tax: £0.511 (£0.405)m
EPS: 3.16p (2.72p)
Div: 0.9p (0.8p)

Positive start to the year with the company well positioned in its markets and encouraging trading conditions. Turnover £19.3 (£15.6m). Group turnover £37.30 (£32.08m). Company has opened eight new shops, four of which are freeholds, three were closed, giving 76 shops.

Prospects are good with order book at record level and all offices working at full capacity. Turnover £8.155 (£5.391m).

All geographical areas of operation in profit. Company expects full-year results to be satisfactory. Sales were up at £40.417 (£31.7m).

Continuing investment with the emphasis maintained on organic growth. Chairman confident on outlook for full year.

Board will continue to concentrate on growth, searching for new related businesses and products. Net turnover £24.890 (£21.244m).

Despite competitive markets, company expects satisfactory full-year results and further growth. Turnover £5.164 (£5.574m).

Company expects that demand will remain strong for its motor franchises with further investment in new facilities planned.

RECENT ISSUES

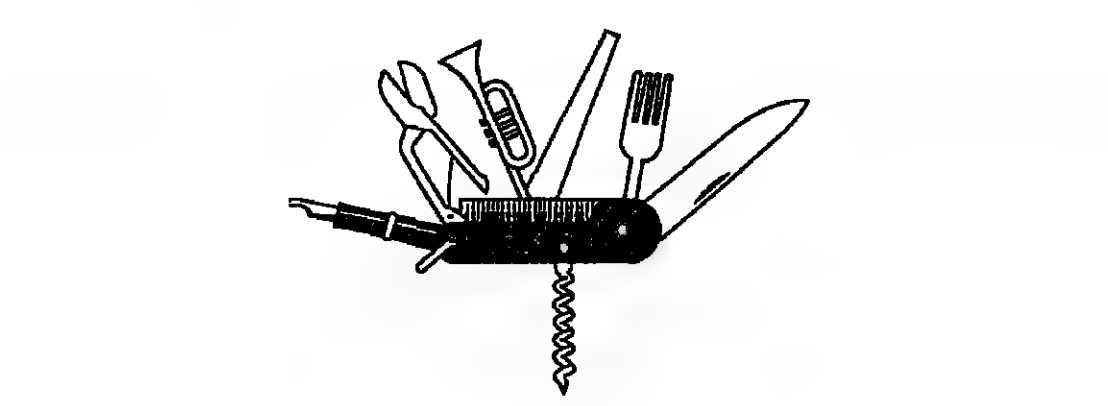
Equities	117 +1	118	119	120
BASS (118p)	117 +1	118	119	120
Bucknell Aust (110p)	117	118	119	120
Bullfinch (125p)	118	119	120	121
Cadwell Inv	119	120	121	122
Chister (145p)	120	121	122	123
Colroy (150p)	121	122	123	124
Computer People	122	123	124	125
Erosin Group (165p)	123	124	125	126
European Colour	124	125	126	127
Exterior Dual Inv	125	126	127	128
Heritage (85p)	126	127	128	129
Herring Son (150p)	127	128	129	130
Hi-Tech Sports	128	129	130	131
Jackson Group	129	130	131	132
Lincoln Group (115p)	130	131	132	133
Lovell Queensway	131	132	133	134
Nat Telecom	132	133	134	135
Palmerston Hlds	133	134	135	136
Rectanilmer	134	135	136	137
Rockford	135	136	137	138
Saunderson Elec (130p)	136	137	138	139

TRADITIONAL OPTIONS

First Dealings September 15
Last Dealings September 16
Last Declaration December 8
For Statement December 15

LONDON TRADED OPTIONS

Series	Call	Put	Call	Put
Alstom	380 30 40 48 5 12 14	380 30 40 48 5 12 14	Alstom	380 30 40 48 5 12 14
Amsted	200 15 20 25 3 8 10	200 15 20 25 3 8 10	Amsted	200 15 20 25 3 8 10
Anglo	100 10 15 20 2 5 7	100 10 15 20 2 5 7	Anglo	100 10 15 20 2 5 7
Arrol	700 30 40 50 10 15 20	700 30 40 50 10 15 20	Arrol	700 30 40 50 10 15 20
Avon	800 40 50 60 15 20 25	800 40 50 60 15 20 25	Avon	800 40 50 60 15 20 25
B&A	140 10 15 20 2 5 7	140 10 15 20 2 5 7	B&A	140 10 15 20 2 5 7
B&S	100 10 15 20 2 5 7	100 10 15 20 2 5 7	B&S	100 10 15 20 2 5 7
B&T	200 15 20 25 3 8 10	200 15 20 25 3 8 10	B&T	200 15 20 25 3 8 10
B&C	200 15 20 25 3 8 10	200 15 20 25 3 8 10	B&C	200 15 20 25 3 8 10
B&D	200 15 20 25 3 8 10	200 15 20 25 3 8 10	B&D	200 15 20 25 3 8 10
B&E	200 15 20 25 3 8 10	200 15 20 25 3 8 10	B&E	200 15 20 25 3 8 10
B&F	200 15 20 25 3 8 10	200 15 20 25 3 8 10	B&F	200 15 20 25 3 8 10
B&G	200 15 20 25 3 8 10	200 15 20 25 3 8 10	B&G	200 15 20 25 3 8 10
B&H	200 15 20 25 3 8 10	200 15 20 25 3 8 10	B&H	200 15 20 25 3 8 10
B&I	200 15 20 25 3 8 10	200 15 20 25 3 8 10	B&I	200 15 20 25 3 8 10
B&J	200 15 20 25 3 8 10	200 15 20 25 3 8 10	B&J	200 15 20 25 3 8 10
B&K	200 15 20 25 3 8 10	200 15 20 25 3 8 10	B&K	200 15 20 25 3 8 10
B&L	200 15 20 25 3 8 10	200 15 20 25 3 8 10	B&L	200 15 20 25 3 8 10
B&M	200 15 20 25 3 8 10	200 15 20 25 3 8 10	B&M	200 15 20 25 3 8 10
B&N	200 15 20 25 3 8 10	200 15 20 25 3 8 10	B&N	200 15 20 25 3 8 10
B&O	200 15 20 25 3 8 10	200 15 20 25 3 8 10	B&O	200 15 20 25 3 8 10
B&P	200 15 20 25 3 8 10	200 15 20 25 3 8 10	B&P	200 15 20 25 3 8 10
B&Q	200 15 20 25 3 8 10	200 15 20 25 3 8 10	B&Q	200 15 20 25 3 8 10
B&R	200 15 20 25 3 8 10	200 15 20 25 3 8 10	B&R	200 15 20 25 3 8 10
B&S	200 15 20 25 3 8 10	200 15 20 25 3 8 10	B&S	200 15 20 25 3 8 10
B&T	200 15 20 25 3 8 10	200 15 20 25 3 8 10	B&T	200 15 20 25 3 8 10
B&U	200 15 20 25 3 8 10	200 15 20 25 3 8 10	B&U	200 15 20 25 3 8 10
B&V	200 15 20 25 3 8 10	200 15 20 25 3 8 10	B&V	200 15 20 25 3 8 10
B&W	200 15 20 25 3 8 10	200 15 20 25 3 8 10	B&W	200 15 20 25 3 8 10
B&X	200 15 20 25 3 8 10	200 15 20 25 3 8 10	B&X	200 15 20 25 3 8 10
B&Y	200 15 20 25 3 8 10	200 15 20 25 3 8 10	B&Y	200 15 20 25 3 8 10
B&Z	200 15 20 25 3 8 10	200 15 20 25 3 8 10	B&Z	200 15 20 25 3 8 10



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FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30TH JUNE 1988 (UNAUDITED)

★ PROFIT BEFORE TAX	£6,193,000
★ EARNINGS PER SHARE	34.9p
★ DIVIDEND	15.0p

EXTRACT FROM THE CHAIRMAN'S STATEMENT

"I am pleased to announce a profit before tax of £6.2 million for this year, an increase of 7.6% from last year's £5.7 million. This increase is due principally to the continuing success of the Group's theatrical productions, most specifically Phantom of the Opera and the Japanese tour of Starlight Express.

...Among our other businesses, The Really Useful Picture Company produced encouraging profits and unit sales of the Phantom recording have now exceeded 1,700,000 throughout the world.

...The Board is confident that the Group's theatre productions, current and planned, will continue to provide a growing stream of profits and that non-theatre activities will begin to make an important contribution to results."

The Rt. Hon. the Earl of Gowrie, PC
London, 19th September 1988

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MARTYN HAYES ASSOCIATES
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Produces and markets records worldwide

THE REALLY USEFUL MUSIC COMPANY
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books

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Shares slide as investors play safe ahead of money figures

Morgan Grenfell Securities, the broker, last week advised clients to sell the shares and trimmed its pre-tax profit estimate for the current year to £28 million (after £25.3 million last time), blaming



before the close. The banking sector in particular benefited from foreign buying.

Enzon Corp	75%	76	Pro Inc	43%	43%	Shenck A	22%	22%
Emmerson E	30	29%	Pac Enterpr	45%	44%	Thimmon N A	28%	28%
Emery Air	4%	4%	Pac Gas El	17	17	Vanity Cp	3.45	3.46
Exxon	45%	45%	Pan Am	2%	2%	WCTI	18%	18%
Farish Inc	10%	10%	Parsons JC	48%	48%	Weston	33%	33%

[illegible]

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TECHNOLOGY

Sugar blames chip delays

After a long quiet summer the personal computer industry burst into life last week with a series of similarly timed announcements. Alan Sugar, founder and chairman of the consumer electronics company, Amstrad, announced his company's latest models while blaming a shortage in computer chips for delays in their production.

Apple Computer raised its prices also blaming chip shortages as well as currency fluctuations and announced a new Macintosh yesterday. IBM announced a new personal computer looking suspiciously as if it is based on a technology it officially killed off last year.

Finally a group including IBM's main rivals got together in New York to announce it will jointly develop a competing standard to IBM in per-

Matthew May looks at Amstrad and other developments in the PC industry

sonal computers, although nothing will appear in the shops for at least a year.

For the cost-conscious, it is Alan Sugar who is likely to have the most effect — at least in Britain — with a new range of faster and more powerful computers aimed at businesses that will cost from £690 to £3,450.

As he did with earlier models, Mr Sugar is to sell the computers, the PC 2000 series,

at prices well below those of most competitors.

The range includes a basic model using the 8086 chip, costing from £690 to £1,500, another based on the more powerful 286 chip, from about £1,000, and what Amstrad describes as the "flagship" — a computer using the advanced 386 chip which costs from £3,000. Prices include VAT.

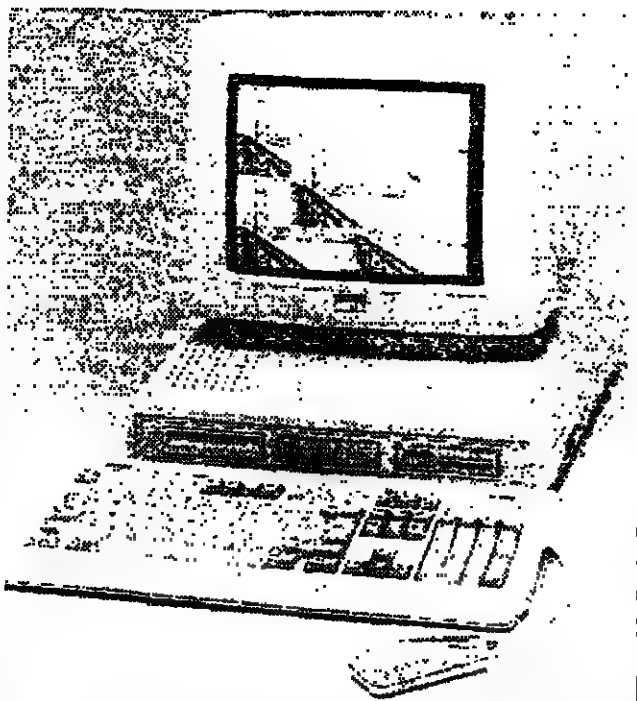
Though the more basic models should be available soon, Mr Sugar said he is forced to delay production of the most powerful computers until early next year because of a critical shortage of chips — known as 256k DRAMs.

The leading producer is Japan, which has switched emphasis to producing more powerful chips after an agreement with the US last year designed to stop the dumping of cheap chips on American market.

"There is a severe problem with DRAMs at the moment," said Mr Sugar, "and we are hurting."

Other firms are also suffering and Apple Computer is to raise its British prices on October 12 on some Macintosh computers and laser printers by up to 9 per cent. Because of currency movements, one model in the US is facing a price rise of nearly 30 per cent.

IBM's contribution last week was to announce a new



Amstrad's new flagship personal computer, cheaper than rivals, but delayed until next spring

model for its PS/2 range, but using the 286 chip based on the same technology as IBM's AT computers, which the company discontinued last year.

It seen by industry observers as an admission that IBM's plans to convince customers to switch to a new PC standard using its proprietary Micro Channel system are going much slower than expected.

Competitors such as Compaq, Olivetti, Hewlett Packard and Zenith hope that IBM's task will even more difficult after an announcement last week, by nine computer companies, that they will develop a competing standard to IBM's Micro Channel to be called EISA — extended industry standard architecture. The first machines to use the standard will take at least a year to appear but so far at least fifty other companies are to put up the \$2,500 required to use the technology that will be developed.

The high streets of the nation are becoming technological battlefields. Banks, building societies, and credit and debit card issuers are fiercely competing to win the technology high ground as to the victor will come an increase in customers — to the loser an equivalent loss.

The foot soldier in this battle is the automatic teller machine (ATM) — the cash dispenser found the length of every high street in the country.

But I firmly believe both customers and the institutions themselves can benefit from a cessation of hostilities on the technology front via the establishment of a single shared network.

It is a useful warning to all technology-led industries, or industries dependent on technology. In the end, your clients or customers expect you to provide a service or product, when they want it and where they want it. They do not really care how you provide it.

The intent of technology, whether it be personal computers, robotics or mainframes, is to improve the services being offered at a reasonable cost. Consider then the situation in Britain with cash dispensers. There are more than 13,000 and each costs about £25,000, with an additional sum to install it, and significant running costs, representing a nationwide investment of hundreds of millions of pounds.

There are not only several national shared networks in the UK but also several "stand alone" networks of single institutions — all are duplicating the services involved in terms of hardware, software, and support staff. The extent of the investment involved in this competition is very clear, as is the degree of overlap. It is not surprising to dis-

A little sharing would make life a lot better



Competition in some areas of new technology does not make sense argues John Hardy, above

cover that with only two vigorously promoted shared national network brands, the majority of consumers remain confused about the services available on their card, or where they can use it in the shared environment.

The financial institutions have become prisoners of their own creation. Offered the first cash dispensing facilities in the UK in 1975, consumers have since literally queued to use them. So much so, that it is estimated that up to half of the cash in circulation is withdrawn through cash dispensers.

Last year, the more than 34 million card-holders in the UK, withdrew an estimated £17 billion through their ATMs — a transaction rate of 980 transactions a minute, with an average withdrawal value of £33. It seems that people prefer the anonymity, convenience and speed of the ATM to the face-to-face contact with people behind the institutional counter.

It seems logical then, that faced with the twin demands of customer preference for exten-

sive technology-led services, and the ever-increasing costs of providing them, there should be a single shared national network.

Already there are examples where otherwise intensive competitors have come together to ensure that their technological competition does not inflict too great a burden upon either themselves or their customers.

The two nationally branded networks — Link and Matrix — have recently announced that they are to merge, the 33 institutions in these networks have learnt that shared technology costs does not preclude intense competition in the delivery services via a branded plastic card.

But it is still some distance from the ideal of a single national network that embraces all ATM networks throughout the UK. However, the dictates of commerce seem to be leading there. The rate of transactions a year will head to upwards of a billion a year over the next 10 years, i.e. by the year 2000. By then we could expect nearer 80 per cent of cash in circulation will be from ATMs.

Transaction numbers could even increase further as additional services are provided through the ATMs. Direct debiting at point of sale, via the electronic funds transfer and point of sale equipment is now being piloted in various projects throughout the country.

Technology is expensive in any war. But we should not seek to make it even more expensive than it is. Shared networks reduce the technology costs and bring benefits to both the customer and provider.

The author is chairman of Link Interchange Network and head of consumer electronic banking at Girobank

Now for a video of suspect no 1

Computers using optical discs can now put police on the criminal's trail

Another high technology attempt to use computer-based techniques to help police identify suspects was launched last week, writes Matthew May.

The system, called Phototrak, uses optical discs and video to provide an electronic replacement to the taking of 35 mm photographs and then storing them in photo albums for witnesses and detectives to browse through in search of suspects.

Proponents of computerizing the process argue that using books of photos is both time-consuming and confusing if a witness has to look through hundreds of them.

Up to 60,000 photos can be stored on one optical disc with the £50,000 system with the potential of expanding the storage to more than 200,000 photos by using more discs.

Developed by the British firm of De La Rue Printrak, the system is a police station would still have the usual pictures taken but by using a video camera.

The moving image is displayed on a computer screen and can be enlarged or reduced before being frozen to provide still pictures on the optical disc. Pictures can also be scanned into the system from other sources.

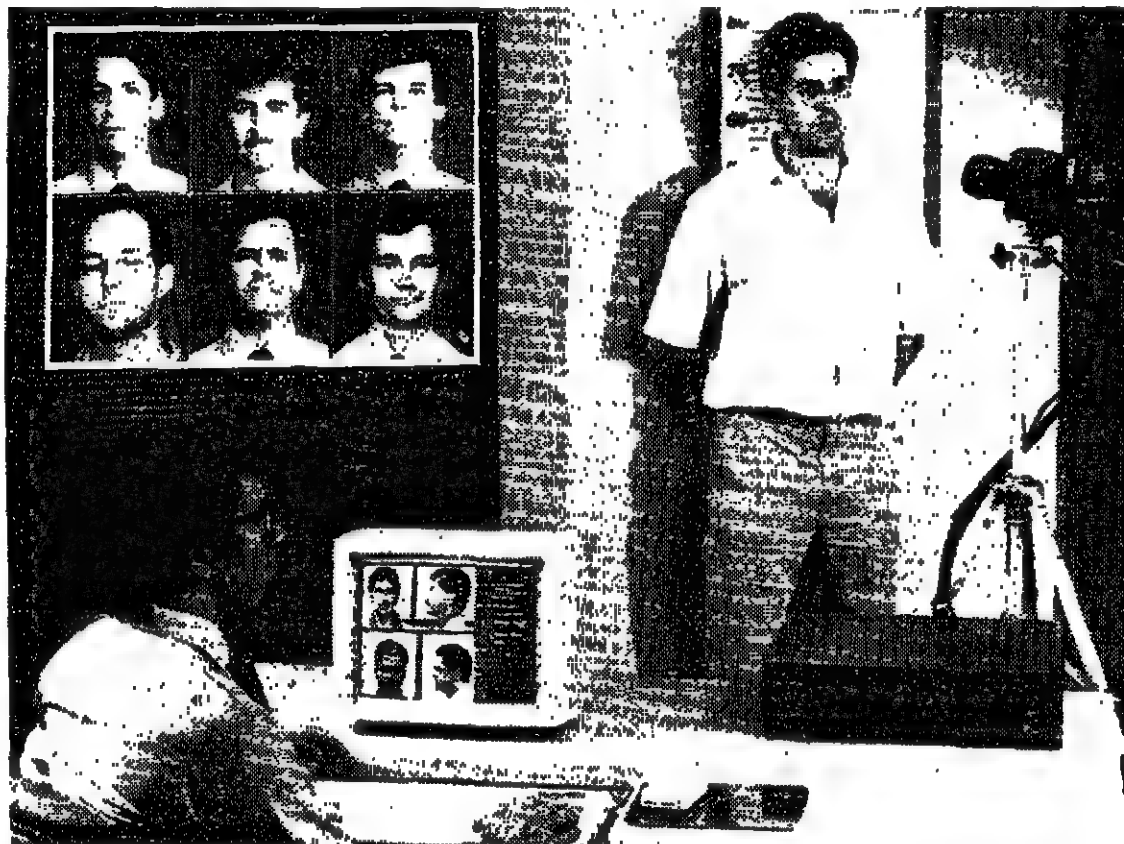
A set of textual information goes into the computer along with each photographic record describing characteristics such as height, weight and hair colour.

The images can then be retrieved, using the search terms in the software to provide a set of pictures of those who conform to what is known about the suspect.

Pictures can be called up for a witness, for example, of all those of an approximate age, hair colour and with relevant previous convictions.

Other photographs can be attached to a file such as the scene of a crime, stolen goods or any relevant documents while the company is planning to add the capability to store fingerprints.

The usual time taken to access a particular photograph is said to be less than three seconds and the images can be quickly printed off or sent down a telephone line to remote terminals.



The moment of truth with Phototrak, designed to give police a faster way to capture, store and retrieve photographic images, which can be viewed on-screen in groups of either six or 12 (inset).

The system is purely for the storage and retrieval of images and is not a photo-fit system of the type used to build up images of an unknown suspect.

The photo-fit method is expected to be replaced, however, by E-fit — an electronic system designed by the University of Aberdeen and the graphics company IO Research, using a database of 2,500 pictures of different parts of the face.

Other computer systems tested by the police are Faces — which attempts to match suspects photographs with witnesses descriptions, and Prod — Photographic Retrieval from Optical Disc which also uses video images.

De La Rue Printrak is one of three groups bidding for a £10 million contract with the Home Office to computerize the matching and storage of fingerprints.

How a small UK company is helping to fight cancer

By Robert Matthews

A small company in the wilds of Exmoor has developed an amazingly sensitive instrument which is helping scientists in Europe and America in the fight against cancer.

Research into the causes of cancer has led scientists to investigate the properties of individual cells, in an attempt to find out what triggers the uncontrolled cell growth that characterizes many forms of the disease.

To speed up the work, some researchers have turned to the humble yeast cell, which, despite its simplicity, has many of the properties of human cells.

This is because yeast grows extremely quickly and has well-established behaviour. However, despite these advantages, the tiny size of yeast cells, just one-hundredth of a millimetre across, makes working with them extremely arduous.

Three years ago, Singer Instruments, a company set up in 1948 to make so-called "micromanipulators" for scientific research, decided to design an instrument that would make yeasts much easier to deal with, and thus speed research into their properties.

The result, called the Singer MSM, has won considerable acclaim for this small family company, and several laboratories have bought up all the machines the company has made so far.

The machine is designed to help scientists carry out the key research technique of "tetrad analysis", in which tiny groups of yeast spores are dissected and then arranged in a grid-like pattern for study.

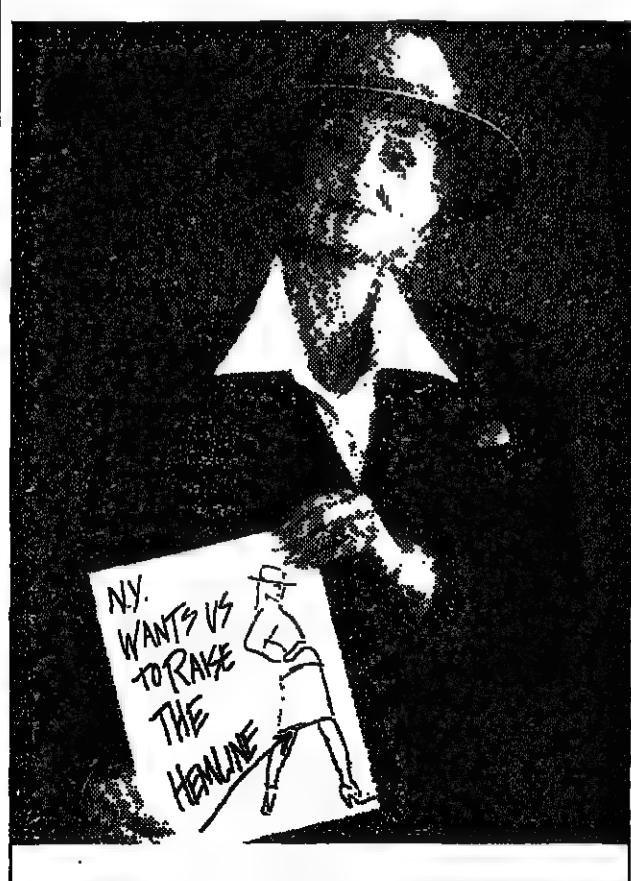
Until now, scientists wanting to carry out tetrad analysis have been forced to bolt together often-incompatible equipment.

According to Carl Singer, managing director of the company, this approach has led some to abandon using yeast in their research, despite their obvious advantages, because the process is so mind-crushingly tedious and difficult.

In the MSM, Singer decided to put the key elements needed for tetrad analysis into a single unit, and use micro-processor technology to make the whole process easier.

Dr Brian Cox, a cancer geneticist at Oxford University, has used the machine in his work on understanding why yeast cells give rise to odd "offspring", a phenomenon which some think may shine light on the question of why healthy cells become cancerous.

The MSM is also being considered for use by American universities in the mapping of the human genetic code.



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EVENTS

- IBM System User Show, September 27-29, Earls Court, London (01-404 4844)
- Electronic Displays 88, October 4-6, Wembley, London (01-868 4466)
- DEC User Show, October 4-6, Barbican, London (01-404 4844)
- Hi-tech Sales & Marketing Recruitment Fair, October 7-8, Novotel, Hammersmith, London
- Computer Animation Film Festival, October 11, Grand Hall, Wembley, London (01-868 4466)
- Which Fax, October 11-13, Novotel, Hammersmith, London (01-222 2888)
- International Desktop Publishing Show, October 13-15, Business Design Centre, Islington, London (0252 878888)
- Amstrad Computer Show, October 21-23, Windsor Hall, GMEC, Manchester (0625 878888)
- Expo Comm China, October 26-31, Beijing, (0727 33299)
- Information Technology Exchange Exhibition, November 1-3, Barbican, London (01-891 5051)
- Macuser Show, November 8-10, Business Design Centre, Islington, London (01-486 1951)

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SE NEWS +++ MORSE NEWS +++ MORSE N

It seems everything happened this week. IBM have made huge price reductions. Compaq joined 8 other PC makers to create a rival bus standard to IBM's MCA. Toshiba announce new portable range and reductions on other models. Morse received their first shipment of portables. Call us today — we'll fax you the details.

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TECHNOLOGY

Whose property is it, anyway?



John Polhill: "Some clauses in employment contracts can be hard to implement"

Unfortunately for Dick Pick he invented his Pick operating system while he was working for Microdata — now McDonnell Douglas. So when he left the company, he had to take out a licence to continue using his own eponymous operating system.

It is a classic example of the assumption that a company which pays an employee acquires the benefit of whatever he does in the course of his employment.

"If you employ someone, you buy the work of his hand and the output of his mind. Even if there is no written contract, that is still the case," said Jonathan Turner, a barrister specializing in intellectual property and computer law.

Although companies own the intellectual property rights to their employees' work, they are still worried that employees may leave the company and divulge commercial secrets to rivals, set up in opposition, steal clients, or entice other employees away.

Some are trying to counter their fears by writing into their employees' contracts some extremely stringent clauses.

Companies realize that the clauses they are inserting, such as restricting the poaching of staff and preventing staff from joining clients' or competitors' companies for a year after they leave are difficult to enforce in practice. But they admit that they keep the clauses in the contracts as a deterrent.

One software house, unwilling to be named, said that it was currently reconsidering the restrictive clauses it put into its staff contracts, to try to make them more watertight.

This company currently has clauses preventing employees from soliciting any offer of employment from any past, present or prospective client of the company, not

Companies are writing clauses into contracts to protect information, says Caroline Berman

JOBSCEENE

only while working at the company but also for two years after leaving.

If the clauses in a contract are too wide, they have no legitimate status in English law. If they restrain trade and limit employment prospects, then they are invalid, unless they can be justified as protecting goodwill or trade secrets.

When companies have taken ex-employees to court, the results have varied. It depends on the circumstances of the case and the impression made on the judge.

Sometimes the judge feels that the employee has behaved badly and must be stopped from stealing his employers' secrets, sometimes the employer is seen as seeking to stop its employees competing, and that is going too far.

At the software house, Logica, several clauses are written into staff contracts which protect the company on confidential information and intellectual property.

First, all employees are requested not to disclose to any third party any confidential information relating to Logica, its clients, or its customers, which has been acquired through working with Logica.

Another clause is aimed at preventing the poaching of staff. It states that people are not allowed to encourage anyone else to leave while employed by Logica, or for one year after leaving.

"This is hard to implement because it is

difficult to demonstrate that someone has solicited anyone else for work. Anyone is free to apply for a job. It is just intended as a warning. But it does mean that some one who leaves to set up his own rival company could not do a mail shot of Logica employees," said John Polhill, the personnel director.

Another clause states that people will not carry on any personal business or work for a competitor while employed by Logica or within one year of leaving.

He cannot "directly or indirectly" carry on any business similar to Logica's business or do business with any client or customer that he had worked for in his last year. "This is really to prevent people from stealing projects," said Mr Polhill.

He admits the clauses are difficult to enforce in practice and the company has never actually come to the point of suing any employee or ex-employee for breaking the contract in this way.

However, there have been instances where people have broken away from Logica and have encouraged others to join them and have tried to take clients with them, admits Mr Polhill.

In these cases, a warning phone call has sufficed to stop these kind of practices. "A lot of things happen not because people are malicious but because they haven't seen the

significance of what they're doing. If we tell them that this is unfair, then they back off," said Mr Polhill.

The management consultant Price Waterhouse does not have a restrictive clause in its contracts because Peter Russell, head of personnel, realizes that they are unenforceable.

However, the company does have a "no poaching" clause with its clients when consultants are sent on assignments.

On several occasions, clients have wanted to employ the consultant they have used, but each time this has happened, Price Waterhouse has worked out some arrangement with the client, so that the business has not been lost.

"If we invoked the no poaching clause we would risk losing the client, so we have to decide whether the commercial loss is justifiable and we usually find it isn't."

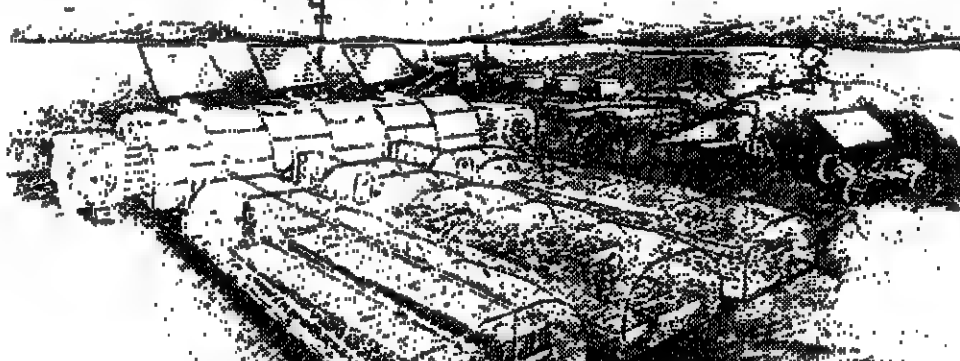
Richard Ellick, director of administration at Arthur Anderson, said that in his companies' staff contracts everyone had to observe the data protection act, so was not allowed to divulge anything about data files.

"There are ethical standards regarding work with clients and nothing must be divulged to other people," he said.

"It's difficult to stop staff copying documents, and we can't stop them taking knowledge acquired and replicating it somewhere else. But a lot of the systems developed at Arthur Anderson depend on a software-based architecture, and they wouldn't be able to take this with them. The way we design and build systems make them easily recognizable."

Poaching is not a huge problem. "We don't lose too many people who we'd be sorry to lose. We only seem to lose those at the end of their career with us," he said.

The answer to the ultimate question of Gardeners' Question Time: Can you garden in Space? The Lockheed Space Station Lunar & Mars Greenhouse



the problem of sealing the outer greenhouse cover from the vacuum on the lunar surface — compared to one Earth atmosphere inside it — they warn that great care must be taken to prevent astronauts and plant being exposed to ultra violet radiation.

Because there is no atmosphere on the moon, they will be in danger from the full spectrum of UV radiation, unless radiation shielding is provided to filter it. This radiation is also extremely damaging to plastics, and therefore it will be most important to find UV resistant materials for the outer cover, which will also have to act as protection against charged particles from the solar wind and x-rays.

These glass or plastic panels would filter the UV light, allowing an adequate amount of visible radiation to reach the plants. Because the lunar night lasts two weeks, it would also be necessary to introduce artificial lighting to sustain plants during the regular periods of prolonged darkness, and lamps to provide it would

be attached to a specially-designed framework inside the greenhouse.

Once the greenhouses were in position, it would be comparatively easy to install what the experts call "hydroponic nutrient solution delivery systems" for plants and vegetables. They would consist of shallow, semi-circular troughs, supported above the floor by the same framework used to support the lamps.

Each trough would be filled with a glass mat, made from lunar soil, while the nutrient solution flowing through the troughs would be a mixture of lunar soil elements, including magnesium, iron, calcium, manganese, potassium, sulphur and phosphorus. Other ingredients, such as carbon, zinc, copper and molybdenum would have to be brought from Earth.

Nasa's financial constraints might delay the establishment of a permanent lunar base. But there seems little doubt that when it is established CELSS will enable its members to augment their diet with a continuous supply of locally-grown fresh garden produce.

A rumba rhythm in old Tokyo

By Nicolas Tatro

What would a Japanese rumba sound like? How about blues written by Johann Sebastian Bach?

Tap the right keys on Yaakov Kirschen's JFY music generator, and a computer will compose an original ditty in any of a variety of musical styles, ranging from Druse Arab folk dance to bebop.

Mr Kirschen, a leading Israeli cartoonist, who created the *Jerusalem Post's* "Dry Bones," compares the process to breaking down music into basic genes that can be mixed and matched.

"We take pieces of musical DNA from different styles and tell the machine to recombine the pieces. What we get is an original piece of music," he said. As he spoke, his fingers flashed across the keyboard to give a bongo beat to traditional Japanese music. The result was, well, regrettable. A mixture of classical and blues worked better.

With his machine Mr Kirschen insists he can mimic almost any style, producing, for example, the songs the Beatles might have written but never got around to.

The combinations are almost limitless. Some 27 million variations in the styles can be generated almost instantly.

The machine can also vary the instrumentation, changing from a clarinet to a trombone with a touch of the keys, and print out an instant score of music.



But Mr Kirschen, a 50-year-old immigrant from the US, emphasizes that each computer tune from his music box is unique because it produces original songs, even though the tunes bear some similarities to their "parents."

He emphasized that his machine did not store pieces of music, only a computer analysis of the style, the way in which notes and tempo were used.

Sally Ariel, general manager of Mr Kirschen's LKP firm in Jerusalem, said it is seeking a pioneer patent on the device, JFY, a Californian subsidiary, is marketing the invention, which costs about \$15,000 to studios that make films, commercials and cartoons.

Customers say it is a useful tool for making soundtracks because it can instantly invent a tune to match a mood and do it in any specified time period. It is also not temperamental.

"With a composer I have to make sure he is in the right mood to create. The machine always meets the deadline," said Dan Seton, a filmmaker of Set Productions in Jerusalem.

Denis de Vallance, who runs a film production studio in Los Angeles, said he was using the machine to write background music for 26 films that need new sound tracks for marketing abroad and for animated films.

However, he said there were many unanswered questions about copyright, not least of which was that artificial music is likely to be as controversial as test-tube babies.

"Also, what happens if you produce a sound-alike *Miami Vice* soundtrack? Is that a copyright violation? I don't think anybody knows."

On his films, Mr de Vallance said he is using the JFY music generator to write the base line and then have a composer score an original melody line. The copyright is shared by computer and composer, he added.

Growing your salad lettuces in outer Space

By Andrew Wiseman

As American space experts are becoming increasingly confident that a permanent moon base — occupied by anything up to 40 people for about three months at a time — will be a reality by the first decade of the 21st century, details have emerged of plans to build large lunar greenhouses, known to scientists as Controlled Ecological Life Support Systems (CELSS).

Although one of their functions would be to recycle water and waste materials, their main purpose would be to provide such fresh delicacies as cereals, soybeans, potatoes, cucumbers, tomatoes and lettuce to augment the astronauts' diet.

The moon is quite capable of sustaining such greenhouses because, despite its reputation for inhospitability, it

has three valuable resources: lunar soil, gravity and sunlight, which make the building of a lunar greenhouse and the growing of plants not as complicated as one would expect.

Lunar soil is relatively rich in certain elements, including oxygen, silicon, aluminium, magnesium, calcium, iron, manganese, sodium, potassium, sulphur and phosphorus. They could be used not only to provide raw materials for the building of greenhouses but also essential chemical elements to support plant growth.

Existing terrestrial soil-processing technologies could be applied on the moon. At the same time experts say that bacteria to mine specific ores, so far an embryonic technology on Earth, could find widespread application on the moon in decades to come.

They believe that genetic engineering will develop bacterial varieties capable of removing required elements from lunar soil.

According to specialists from the Lockheed Missiles and Space company, who have made a special study of lunar greenhouses, the presence of a gravitational field on the moon is of particular importance. American and Soviet experiments had shown that many plants find it difficult to grow in conditions of weightlessness.

Not knowing the difference between up and down they become disorientated and fail to develop. But other experiments confirmed that even the comparatively weak gravita-

tional pull of the moon would be enough to enable plants to mature in the same way as they do on earth.

Having proved the theory that it was possible to establish plant life on the lunar surface, the experts then turned their attention to the problem of how this could be done. Because pure lunar soil is not capable of supporting vegetation — which in any case would be killed by ultra violet radiation — they decided to examine the possibility of building greenhouses, in which plants could safely be grown hydroponically as they are on earth.

These would consist of a heavy structure capable of supporting glass panels or a

lightweight, transparent plastic envelope, making use of natural sunlight to allow the plants to photosynthesize.

The greenhouse framework, glass panels or the surrounding envelope could be built from lunar raw materials, though it is more likely that initially they would be prefabricated on earth. In that case, the outer cover would have to be transported to the moon and then inflated.

Once the greenhouse had been assembled, an airlock at one end would enable astronauts to live in it, and a specially-designed false floor would support the hydroponic plant growth system.

Although experts are confident that they have solved

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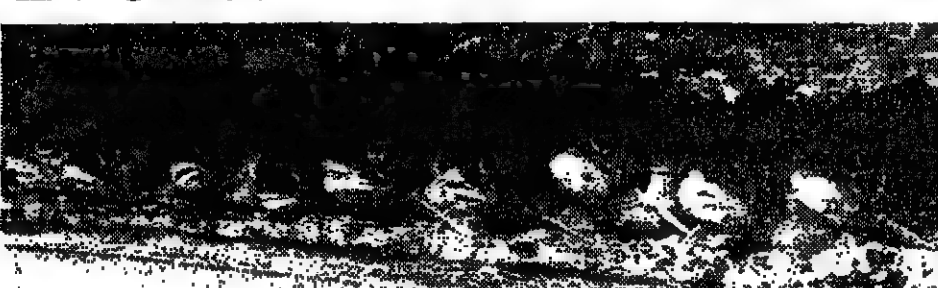
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Profits over the rainbow



The rainbow trout: lining up as a new British export

By Nick Nuttall

Rainbow trout look set to secure "significant" industrial exports for Britain.

However, although the fish remain an undoubted culinary delight it is not as tasty dishes for overseas food lovers where they are scoring international acclaim.

Instead scientists at the Water Research Centre near Henley have harnessed the trout's natural sensitivity to toxic waterborne chemicals to create a powerful pollution alarm system for monitoring river quality which, they claim, is more flexible and cost-effective than any purely mechanical device.

The pollution early warning system has been 10 years in development and is the brainchild of WRC's engineer, Dr Graham Evans.

It hinges on the fact that as fish breathe their gills muscles produce tiny electrical currents which create a voltage across a water's surface. Like any living creature the trout's breathing varies with environmental conditions.

So when pollutants are

present the gills work faster or slower depending on the chemical presence setting up entirely different electrical patterns.

What the WRC scientists have done is not only produce a system which allows simple monitoring of this electrical phenomenon, but also a sophisticated software program to interpret the data.

This aims to filter out irrelevant chemical changes in the water so a false alarm is not triggered.

The unit consists of eight tanks in which an individual trout swims. These containers have intake pipes from the river with electrodes at each end, hooked up to the computer.

Jan Baldwin, who has developed the bio centre's software package, says: "The breathing rates of the fish are monitored once a minute for two hours. While the fish are on duty they aren't fed, as this would effect the movement of the gills."

"Clearly, the environment of the water is changing all the time and so the breathing patterns are varying too. How-

ever, by statistical analysis of the data, using historical information, we have managed to produce a fish sensor that warns of big, or fairly rapid changes in the water's chemistry," he continued.

"This could be pesticides, oxygen drop or it could be that there has been a lot of rain. The fish's breathing changes will not tell you what the pollutant is, only that there is something which needs looking at," added Mr Baldwin.

Although he admits that the inability of the system to pinpoint exactly what the actual pollutant is, could be considered a drawback, he emphasizes that the bio centre has some key advantages over mechanical devices.

"With standard monitors you have got to know what you want to analyse at the outset. At the most you can only look out for about half a dozen substances. But with the fish centre you can cover a very wide range. It will also detect and warn you of some substances you have never dreamt of, which is a major advantage," says Mr Baldwin.

Interest in going for the cheaper models

Interest rates in Europe could slow computer sales this year, but the effect should not be as large as some American investors seem to fear, according to European executives.

Europe accounts for nearly one third of world computer sales and Wall Street is worrying that the recent round of interest rate increases will also end up harming European computer sales.

US-based Amdahl, for example, warned analysts recently that their estimates for its profits — a key indicator they use when recommending

shares to buy or sell — were too high because of slowing demand in Europe.

But, although companies' capital investment should drop in response to higher interest rates, analysts note that many computer buyers had already been shifting to less costly minicomputers and personal computers.

Sales of minicomputers and personal computers are likely to rise by 10 to 12 per cent this year, compared to rises of 12 and 15 per cent in 1987, said James Golob, an analyst with Warburg Securities.

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TECHNOLOGY

Get the picture crystal-clear

New technology can help promoters to think big on screen, says Barry Fox

Television and video technology helps sports stars to make their fortunes. Pop groups now perform in such large venues that many people in the audience must take it on trust that the tiny dot in the distance is the performer they have paid to see and hear.

They are reassured by the sound of a very loud amplification system, and the sight of the star on a giant television screen alongside the stage.

Similar screens provide close-ups of Olympic competitors for the stadium crowd, with freeze frame and instant replay of the winner breaking the tape.

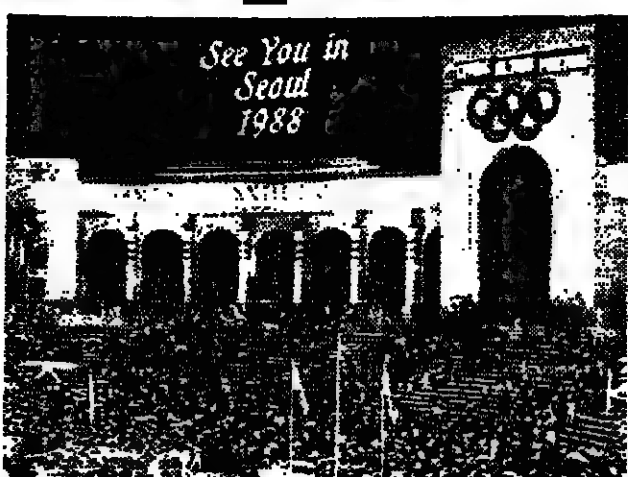
But creating such large television images is difficult. The picture size of a domestic television is limited to 60 or 70 cm because the vacuum cathode ray tube must be made from strong, thick glass to prevent implosion from atmospheric pressure outside.

Although it is possible to make tubes of about 100 cm, the amount of glass needed makes them extremely heavy, and expensive. Most of the major electronics companies round the world sell video projectors which will throw a large, reasonably bright picture, but only provided that the viewing room is dark.

All these projectors work on the same principle. Three small picture tubes are mounted inside a mirror and lens unit which beams an image on to a distant screen.

One tube displays the content of the picture, one the blue, and one the green. If the optics are correctly aligned — a tricky job — the three images will blend on screen to create a true colour picture.

Three tubes are used because screen brightness is effectively tripled. Early projectors tried to get by with



Huge screens in use, above, at the Los Angeles Olympics, a show which has now been surpassed, and a Sony system in a Japanese waiting room

a single tube, displaying a full colour image, but the projected picture was far too dim. Several Japanese companies — including Seiko, Sharp and Matsushita — have now developed projectors which use liquid crystal displays instead of television picture tubes.

The LCDs are similar to those used as screens in pocket television sets. Although LCD projectors for home use should go on sale next year — with some famous Western firms using Japanese logos as their own — the technology is still at an early stage of development.

Picture size is limited by the number of individual LCD cells which go to make up the source picture. LCDs now available use 100,000 cells or fewer.

The LCD picture looks clear if viewed with the naked eye, as a pocket screen a few centimetres across, but when the picture is blown up to a metre or more across, the cell structure becomes visible as a coarse mosaic.

John Logie Baird was producing large television pictures in 1930. In the Coliseum

6 Half a million picture points spread over a screen the size of a 14-storey building

Theatre in London he used several thousand electric light bulbs, arranged in rows to simulate lines of a television picture.

The picture was coarse, and the quality poor, because light bulbs change brilliance sluggishly. A similar technique is used today by Mitsubishi to provide giant pictures at pop concerts and sporting events.

The light sources are miniature, modified television tubes which can be very rapidly switched to present small, bright sources of red, green and blue light.

Sony used this technique for the world's largest television screen, the Jumbotron, built for Expo '85 three years ago at Tsukuba in Japan.

Twenty-five metres high and 40 metres wide, the Jumbotron used 150,000 individual picture elements, each made up from three colour tubes, making a total of nearly half a million picture points spread over a screen the size of a 14-storey building.

A new technology is now being used for concerts, exhibitions and in theatres, for example by Philips for the



stageshow Chess. A wall of television screens creates a mosaic of images which together build up a single or composite picture. The snag, of course, is that there is a gap of about 50 mm between each screen.

The Dutch company, JVR, narrows the gap by using a separate, low-power video projector for each screen, instead of a glass CRT.

An alternative approach, under development by the Italian television manufacturer Seleco, will be offered to football stadiums staging the 1990 World Cup in Italy.

Up to 100 separate television sets are stacked to create a total picture area of about four by three metres. A modified Fresnel lens is mounted over each television screen — which looks like a dart board, with four rings of optical diffractors around a central bull's eye.

Behind each lens there are 15,000 light fibres moulded from hard plastics. These diverge slightly and act as light pipes. They pick up light from the television picture tube and channel it to the lens, expanding the picture slightly in all directions. This has the optical effect of closing each 50mm gap between the screens to around 1mm.

Minis teach lesson to mainframes

By Geoff Wheelwright

The mainframe and mini-computer industries finally seem to be learning their lessons from the increasing share of the market going to personal computers.

And a particularly crucial lesson seemed to have been learned in Boston last month by the minicomputer and mainframe software giant McCormack and Dodge.

It has developed a new software system for Digital Equipment's VAX range of minicomputers called Millennium.

Unlike most other software systems at this end of the market — and very much more like personal computer software — programs developed by software companies or the data processing departments of large companies will be able to transfer them to other machines that run Millennium. These include IBM's new AS 400 series, systems made by ICL and Fujitsu as well as the VAX.

The task of moving mainframe and minicomputer software to run on different brands

of machine is usually complex, expensive and difficult.

This kind of approach should allow mini and mainframe computer buyers the same kind of choice in hardware that those who buy compatible microcomputers now have.

Norwich District Health Authority, for example, recently decided that it wanted to use Millennium and was then able to choose which hardware to run it on — rather than the other way around.

The ability to make this kind of choice between hardware is something that Frank Dodge, president of McCormack and Dodge, is sure will give his company an edge in the next few years.

It is also making hardware companies alter the way they think about software companies and their importance in the scheme of things.

But whoever gets the credit for being first, it is clear that both customers and the software industry are increasingly demanding ways to allow the use of applications across a whole range of machines.

Big business follows on from Smalltalk

By Lawrence Fisher, Palo Alto, California

In the early 1970s Xerox's research centre in California developed a computer language for children called Smalltalk that sought to bypass the abstract thinking often necessary in computer programming.

The idea was that children would write programs by stringing together individual pieces of software, each of which did a specific, easily understandable task.

Smalltalk was ahead of its time because children did not have wide access to computers.

But today, Smalltalk descendants are being viewed as a means of speeding the development of new programs for business applications and providing users with more ability to tailor programs to their own needs without becoming experts in one of the conventional programming languages.

Smalltalk and its like even have their own name now: object-oriented programming.

The central idea in such programming is that data to be worked upon by a computer are bound together with the instructions on how to accomplish the work.

The "what" is directly linked with the "how" in predefined "objects."

In a future filled with object-oriented programming, experts would still be needed to write software. But once the software was prepared, users might easily adapt it to suit their needs.

For example, in a program involving bank transactions, each object might represent a single step in the transaction. Thus, if the bank wanted significantly to alter the way the transaction is carried out, this might easily be accomplished by rearranging the

objects, instead of rewriting the entire program.

By contrast, conventional programming languages like Fortran, Cobol or C, separate the what and the how. In this traditional approach, a program consists primarily of instructions about how the computer is to perform its work. The data to be analysed are fed to the computer later and the program operates upon it.

In object-oriented programming, objects can be combined, modified or added to with minimal rewriting of a program's code. So the creation of programs or the updating of old ones becomes an easier task. The appropriate objects are simply strung together.

Though commercial applications of object-oriented programming are only now becoming available, software analysts say the technique may answer the problem faced by a growing number of businesses whose software needs outpace the development of new programs.

And because manipulating objects is a less abstract process than writing lines of computer code, such languages will ultimately allow many more end-users to do their own programming.

Alan Kay, the creator of the original Smalltalk and now doing research at Apple Computer, said this kind of programming and a set of simple commands are the keys to the next great transition in personal computing.

He foresees users creating their own applications as easily as they now do word processing or accounting spreadsheets.

Before that day arrives, however, object-oriented programming must become more widely available and more readily understood by computer users.

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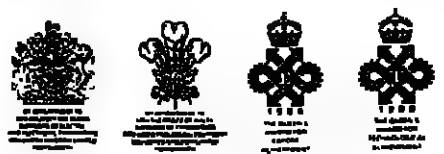
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LEGAL CONSULTANTS

Based in the Midlands with offices in Hinckley and Birmingham, IRPC is a wholly owned subsidiary of Willis Faber PLC and is the market leader in the field of Legal Expenses Insurance and the provision of Legal Advisory Services. We currently provide specialist and general advice in these areas to over 1.5 million individuals and 80,000 companies, associations and affinity groups throughout the United Kingdom. The provision of such services in conjunction with Legal and Professional Fees Insurance is one of the fastest growing markets in the United Kingdom and we at IRPC remain in the forefront of development in this field.

Due to rapid expansion, further positions are available within the Legal Advice Consultancy. These positions represent an ideal opportunity for newly qualified Solicitors, Barristers, Legal Executives, Law Society or Bar Finalists and law graduates to join our expanding team of legal consultants, enabling the successful candidates to apply their skills in unique and challenging posts.

Salaries are negotiable according to qualifications and experience and include benefits commensurate with working within a major UK plc.

If you have a positive and dynamic approach to the law, good communication skills and a desire to work in a stimulating and invigorating environment, please apply in confidence, enclosing a full CV including present salary to:

Mr M. Measures
I.R.P.C. LIMITED
Stockwell House, New Buildings
Hinckley, Leicestershire, LE10 1HW
Telephone 0455 251500

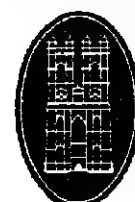
IRPC

NOTABLE OPPORTUNITY FOR CHARTERED SECRETARY

Abbey Life is today one of the UK's most highly respected financial services organisations, with an enviable reputation for service and innovation. Whilst still a young company, Abbey is firmly in the first division.

At its Bournemouth Head Office, the company now seeks a Chartered Secretary with considerable experience gained in a public insurance or financial institution. It is most likely that the successful candidate will currently be the company secretary for a medium sized public company or possibly number 2 in a large organisation.

On offer is a very attractive salary and a first class benefits package. In the first instance please write giving full details of qualifications and experience to date, including current salary to: Beverly Kaye, Personnel Director, Abbey Life Assurance Co. Limited, 80 Holdenhurst Road, Bournemouth. BH8 8AL. Telephone (0202) 292373.



Abbey Life

FINANCE

SENIOR COMMUNITY CHARGE (REGISTRATION) OFFICER

Salary up to £13,173
(Pay Award Pending) + Free Car + Relocation
Up to 5% of sale + purchase.
Mortgage Equalisation (8 years)
Short term grant £1,000
GENEROUS HOLIDAYS - subsidised restaurant

An outstanding relocation package is just one of the benefits available with the above post. As Senior Community Charge Officer, based at our modern office complex in Helleburn, you will be responsible for the day to day administration of the registration sub-section of the Community Charges and Rates Section within the revenue division of the Finance department.

You will need to demonstrate experience of using and be actively studying for an appropriate qualification or be partly qualified.

INTERESTED? THEN WHY NOT APPLY? REF: V07. CLOSING DATE: 7th OCTOBER 1988. For details ring our 24 hour service - (0992) 803871 or write to Emma Blackburn, Personnel Department, Wealden District Council, Five Grove, Crowborough, East Sussex TN6 1DX, or if you would like an informal chat with regard to this post please phone Helen Brown (0323) 841822 and ask for Mr W. Lovell, Revenue Manager or Mr J. White, Principal Revenue Officer.

**Wealden
District Council**

Christian Aid
CHURCHES IN ACTION WITH THE WORLD'S POOR

CHRISTIAN AID seeks a HEAD OF FINANCE SECTOR

Applicants for this worthwhile and fulfilling job must be qualified accountants who have held a senior management position. They will need to have demonstrated the ability to lead and motivate a team of keen and able staff.

Salary: within the range
£14,500 - £18,600 p.a.

Closing Date: 17 October 1988
Interview Date: 7 November 1988

Apply in writing only for job description and application form, enclosing a 26p sae (A4 size), to the Personnel Officer, Christian Aid, PO Box 100, London SE1 7RT.

WE ARE AN EQUAL
OPPORTUNITIES EMPLOYER

GENERAL CONSULTANCY TRAINEE

Your legal expertise
could be the key to a
future in employee benefits.

Mercer Fraser, a leading Actuarial and Employee Benefits Consultancy designs and finances benefit plans for employees' security and retirement.

We currently need a numerate Law Graduate for our Essex office to train as an Employee Benefits Consultant. This will involve learning about all aspects of our business as well as using your legal expertise to help advise other consultants within the office.

If you have recently completed your law degree, are ambitious and committed to starting a progressive career, we may have the answer.

For further information, telephone Philippa Hornsby on 01-222 9121 or alternatively send your C.V. to her at William M. Mercer Fraser, Burwood House, 16 Caxton Street, London SW1.

**WILLIAM M.
MERCER FRASER**
LIMITED

01-481 4481

LEGAL APPOINTMENTS

01-481 4481



**LAURENCE SIMONS
ASSOCIATES**
LEGAL RECRUITMENT



PRIVATE PRACTICE

Commercial Litigation To £22,000
This medium sized City firm requires a high calibre recently qualified solicitor with a good academic background to handle a wide variety of commercial litigation.

Entertainments To £34,000
This medium sized central London firm has an opportunity for an entertainments solicitor to handle a variety of entertainment matters with an emphasis on music work.

Commercial Property To £35,000
This medium sized City firm requires a commercial conveyancing solicitor from newly to 3 years' qualified to handle acquisitions, disposals and development work.

Company/Commercial To £50,000
This small to medium sized commercial firm in Covent Garden seeks an experienced company/commercial solicitor to head up this department.

If you are interested in any of the above positions or would like to discuss any aspect of your career, please contact Laurence Simons (solicitors) on: 01 481 3270 (01 481 1345 evenings/weekends) or write to: Laurence Simons Associates, 33 John Mews, London WC1N 3NS. All approaches will be treated in strict confidence.

COMMERCE/INDUSTRY

Commercial To £30,000+Car
This international organisation requires a high calibre commercial solicitor to advise on a wide range of issues. A considerable amount of travel throughout the world will be involved.

Commercial Property To £30,000+Car
This well known national building company based in west London requires a commercial conveyancing solicitor to handle site acquisitions, funding, pre-letting and other complex matters.

Residential Property To £20,000
A legal executive or newly qualified solicitor is sought by this property company in the West End to handle high value, sometimes complex, residential sales.

Barristers To £20,000
We currently have a wide range of opportunities in private practice, industry and commerce for high calibre English qualified solicitors, preferably with some commercial experience.

WHY NOT LOCUM?

If you are a U.K. Qualified Solicitor or Legal Executive not wanting the commitment of a permanent job: a Lawyer qualified in another related jurisdiction; or just 'in-between jobs', we would be delighted to hear from you.

Contact us to explore our wide selection of vacancies, a small sample of which are listed below.

- High value residential conveyancing - Top West End firm.
- Commercial and Civil Litigation - £500 p.w.
- Commercial conveyancing - High Profile City firm.
- Mixed bag - indefinite booking - NW2.

Salaries are negotiable a.s.e. and many of the positions offer the opportunity to go permanent. Call Liz French today for further details on 01-583 0073 (day) or 01-241 6265 (evenings and weekends).

6th FLOOR, 28-31 OXFORD STREET,
LONDON W1R 1RE

BADENOCH & CLARK
RECRUITMENT SPECIALISTS

WHY WOULD A HIGH FLYING CITY LAWYER LIKE YOU WANT TO JOIN A SMALL FIRM IN BLOOMSBURY?

Because:

- You enjoy working with people who share your high standards, your ability, integrity, sense of fun
- You want to stay in an international commercial practice. (There are some very bright people in Bloomsbury)
- You like the prospect of greater involvement in a developing firm
- You would like to add variety to your specialist work
- You are committed to working hard but would like to take some evenings and weekends off!
- You believe you have that special flair to attract and build a successful practice
- Your timing is impeccable - now is the time to come on board!

We need outstanding commercial lawyers to handle the workload and to extend and develop our range of client services. So whether you are a property wizard, a Yellow Book type, a media expert, an oil guy, an employment person (m/f) or an all round commercial egg, write or telephone Michael Brown either here (it's Holborn really) or on week-day evenings at 01 631 8690

BROWN COOPER
SOLICITORS

SHOOSMITHS & HARRISON

LONDON

A leading commercial practice with a long-standing reputation in the regions seeks ambitious lawyers to join its growing London office. The firm as a whole is enjoying a period of sustained growth and the London practice is part of a plan for substantial expansion into the 1990s.

Applications are sought from solicitors with approximately two years post-qualification experience in the following areas:

- Commercial Property
- Company Commercial
- Commercial Litigation

Those with more or less experience will also be fully considered.

Competitive salaries and benefits will be available for the successful applicants.

In the first instance, please contact Louise Shove on 01-405 6852 or write to her in confidence at Reuter Simkin Limited, 26/28 Bedford Row, London WC1R 4HE.

**REUTER
SIMKIN**

YOUNG LAWYER

BIRMINGHAM

Starting salary £12-£15,000 plus benefits

If you're a solicitor or barrister with up to 2 years admitted experience, here's an ideal opportunity to move into the fastest growing sector in the UK economy: financial services.

Forward Trust is the finance house arm of the Midland Bank Group and a dynamic force in its own right, well established and respected in the fields of industrial, corporate and personal finance.

When you join our busy Legal Department in Birmingham you will be responsible for a demanding workload that will help you develop expertise in commercial, contract and banking law. This will include a substantial amount of complex drafting. Debt collection is not involved. Reporting to the Head of the department you will be expected to adapt quickly so that you can, in a short time, work with the minimum of supervision.

Applicants with a good academic record and a background in private practice will appreciate the advantages of a large financial services company like Forward

Trust. We are offering a package which includes a starting salary of £12-£15,000, depending upon experience, with regular reviews giving scope for increases to well in excess of £15,000. In addition, we would expect you to be in line for promotion to a higher grade after 2 years.

Substantial company benefits include a non-contributory pension scheme and life assurance, and after a qualifying period, profit sharing and preferential loan and mortgage facilities. Generous assistance with relocation will be provided, where appropriate.

To apply send a full CV, or request an application form from Mr. R. G. Hurdman, Personnel Manager, Forward Trust Group Limited, 12 Calthorpe Road, Edgbaston, Birmingham B15 1QZ or telephone him on 021-454 6141.

We are an equal opportunities employer and applications are open to all people regardless of sex or ethnic origin.

**FORWARD TRUST
GROUP**

ASSET PURCHASE • ASSET LEASE • VEHICLE FINANCE • CORPORATE FINANCE
ASSET FINANCE SCHEMES • FACTORING • PERSONAL FINANCE

Partnership Potential - Company Commercial Lawyer

We are pleased to offer this unique opportunity to work in conjunction with the Senior Partner who represents well known corporate entities and individuals located in the U.K. and abroad - including one of the largest privately owned multi nationals in the world. The workload will include a wide variety of mergers and acquisitions in the corporate field, an involvement in international tax planning for overseas nationals contemplating U.K. residence and for expatriates, and experience in E.E.C. Law.

This is a senior appointment with excellent prospects for lawyers of potential partnership calibre. The successful applicant will be able to demonstrate:-

- A minimum of three-five years post qualification experience.
- A sound knowledge of these areas of the law.
- Commercial acumen and personal commitment.
- Clarity of expression and presentation.
- The ability to gain the confidence of major clients.

An attractive salary will be negotiated with a potential partnership in prospect after a suitable trial period.

Please send applications to:

The Partnership Secretary
Reynolds Porter Chamberlain
Chichester House, 278-282 High Holborn, London WC1V 7HA

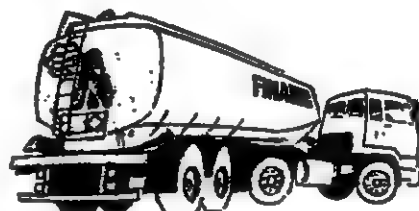
Reynolds Porter Chamberlain



LEGAL ADVISER



We are looking for a solicitor or barrister with a good academic record to join our professional team based at our head office in Epsom, within easy reach of London. Areas of involvement will encompass the full range of the Legal Department's activities, including matters relating to company law, consumer law and joint venture work.

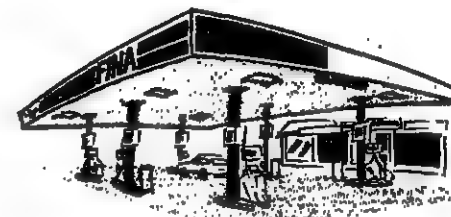


The company offers an excellent work environment which encourages individual initiative as well as team participation, an attractive remuneration package which includes a competitive salary, car, subsidised staff restaurant, private health insurance and contributory pension scheme. The Company also operates a staff share scheme and will assist with relocation where appropriate.

If you have the required qualifications and experience coupled with good communication skills, initiative and ambition, please write with full cv. to:

Alistair Hempstead, Personnel Department, Petrofina (UK) Limited,
Petrofina House, 1 Ashley Avenue, Epsom, Surrey KT18 5AD.

Petrofina is an equal opportunity employer



Petrofina (UK) Limited is the U.K. subsidiary of a major European energy corporation operating worldwide. It is a fully integrated oil company with both upstream (exploration and production) and downstream (refining and marketing) activities. It has been active in the North Sea since the early 1960s.

The successful applicant will probably have 1-3 years general commercial post-qualification experience, previous oil industry experience not being essential, and will enjoy the challenge of working in a fast moving commercial environment.



Senior Legal Advisers

£36,000

Glaxo Holdings, parent company of one of the world's leading pharmaceutical groups, requires two able and energetic lawyers for its Group Law Department in Central London.

Candidates, ideally in their early thirties, must be barristers or solicitors with a good law degree and at least seven years' post qualification experience with a major company or firm of solicitors.

We currently have one appointment in each of the following areas:-

Senior Legal Adviser - Conveyancing

You must have sound experience in all aspects of property work but also be willing and able to take on other legal work such as building and construction contracts.

Senior Legal Adviser - Commercial Law

As a general commercial lawyer you will be capable of handling a wide variety of legal work of the kind generated by a large multinational group. Some experience of the pharmaceutical industry would be preferred although it is not essential. This post will involve some overseas travel.

Remuneration will be up to £36,000 per annum, depending on age and experience. Other benefits include a company car and membership of a non-contributory pension scheme.

Please write briefly in the first instance to P. J. Murray, Group Personnel Services Manager.

Glaxo Holdings p.l.c.

Clarges House, 6-12 Clarges Street, London W1Y 8DH.

LEGAL ADVISER - CITY BASED
COMPETITIVE SALARY & BENEFITS

As one of the world's leading international banks we are seeking to recruit a Legal Adviser, working closely with our Senior Legal Adviser, the successful applicant will be expected to expand his or her knowledge and ensure early responsibility for providing professional guidance and support in a wide range of commercial business.

Being mid to late twenties, the successful candidate will be a qualified lawyer, have a minimum of 2 years City financial experience and excellent interpersonal skills.

Interested candidates should write, enclosing a full cv., to Miss Sandra Legg, Personnel Department, The Sumitomo Bank Ltd, Temple Court, 11 Victoria Street, London EC4N 4TA.
The Sumitomo Bank, Limited

The Sumitomo Bank, Limited

Gray
Marshall

& Campbell
SOLICITORS, CROYDON, SURREY.
WE ARE CURRENTLY SEEKING.....

A senior residential conveyancing solicitor. Good salary and prospects for successful applicant.

ALSO REQUIRED.....

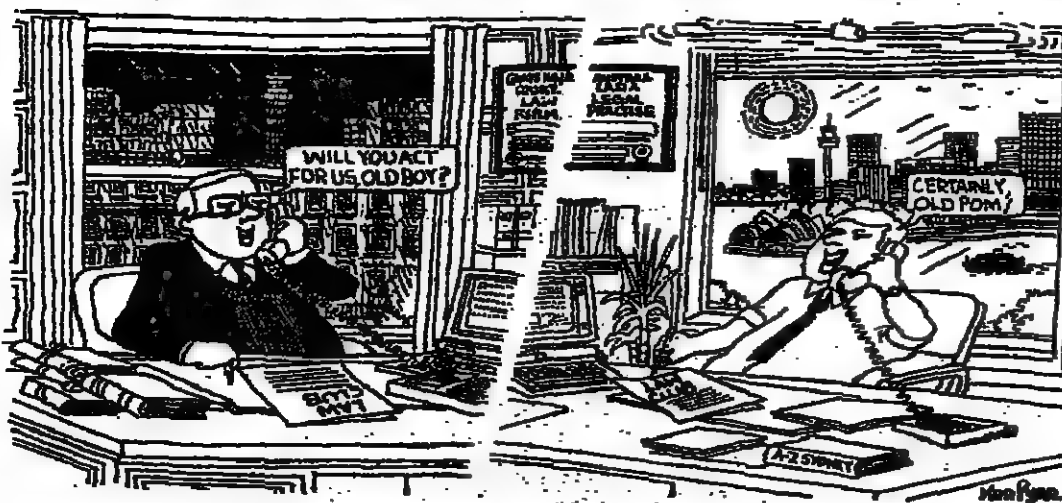
Young Litigation Legal Executive/Assistant to deal with mortgage possession and debt collection work. Must be capable of dealing with own matters with the minimum of supervision. Good salary.

APPLY NOW TO:
Mr S Marshall
(01) 686-7461

LEGAL & FINANCIAL

The 'law clubs' shed secrecy

With the advent of the 1992 single market, international 'law clubs' are proliferating, reports Frances Gibb



John Nilsson, founder of Pals, says in his book *Dealing with Local Counsel Abroad*, it is much simpler and less costly for firms to develop a network of correspondents "to whom they can refer matters and turn for help as and when the need arises."

Pals, for instance, now embraces 17 law firms in the main Scandinavian and other European cities with an emphasis on company and commercial work. Member firms advise or help each other or their clients. But whereas advice might be billed for in the usual way, no money changes hands for client referrals.

Mr Nilsson, who created the network "with a lot of legwork and research" as senior partner of Stoneham, Langton and Passmore, says: "It's like having your own office network. You can press a button and within an hour you have 16 offices in action."

One plan for the future is for a linked database. There is also now a brochure giving details of member firms that can be sent to clients outside Europe.

Smart Duncan, SLP partner responsible for Pals, stresses its essence is informality and friendship — the group meets twice a year in different countries — with no fee-sharing. That, he says, sows "the seeds of disharmony."

With 1992, law clubs may also become more formal. Charles Brooks of Pennington Ward Rowe says that within Eurolaw, an 11-member club, it is looking for a "closer relationship" with one or two members on a "proper fee-backed basis".

British lawyers send message to the East

Postal problems permitting, embassies in Japan, China and other far-eastern countries are to receive an unusual item in their mailbags this week. The Law Society has decided to do its bit to promote the profession abroad and bring work to lawyers here — by mailing several thousand new brochures to tell business executives abroad exactly what it is that solicitors in England and Wales are and do.

Michael Hutchings, the chairman of the society's international promotion working party, said: "The purpose of this is to explain to people overseas what solicitors do. There is a considerable degree of misunderstanding about solicitors because it is not a term used in many countries and the work of a solicitor here is far wider than

many lawyers elsewhere." The brochure will highlight the work solicitors can do both for potential overseas clients and for overseas lawyers themselves, who might want to instruct a lawyer here on such matters as international tax advice, construction finance, international trusts and private international law problems.

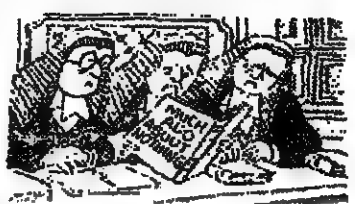
The brochure, which aims also to get over the message that England is a major centre for arbitration, litigation and shipping, will be available at big overseas conferences.

Mr Hutchings added: "We are not identifying particular firms but getting work to come to the profession generally which otherwise might be lost altogether."

Milords rule on the Bard

Three law lords will star in an unusual role in November when they take part in a moot being held to debate the authorship of the works commonly attributed to the Bard. The International Shakespeare Globe Centre at Southwark is organizing the moot in the Middle Temple Hall on Saturday, November 26, to debate whether Edward, 17th Earl of Oxford, or William Shakespeare was more likely to have written the works ascribed to the latter.

The judges will be Lord Ackner, presiding; Lord Templeman and Lord Oliver of Atonment, with the legal adviser, Judge Awwy-Davies QC. Top lawyers will present the case: Lord Alexander of Weedon QC the case for the Earl of Oxford;



Sydney Kentridge QC that for Shakespeare. Jeffrey Archer, the author who first suggested the event to help raise funds for the Shakespeare Globe Trust, will introduce the event, which is sponsored by David Lloyd Kroeger, a distinguished US attorney.

Legal Brief is on page 41

TOZER KEMSLEY & MILLBOURN (HOLDINGS) plc

LEGAL ADVISER
Group Head Office
London SW1
To £30,000 +
Alfa Romeo +
Bens

6TH FLOOR, 28-31 OXFORD STREET, LONDON W1R 1RE.

Our client is the UK based holding company of an international group of companies involved in automotive distribution and related automotive activities, leisure and property development.

The company has a vacancy for a commercially minded lawyer aged late 20s to mid 30s to join an established team of young professionals at the Group's Head Office. Reporting to the Group Secretary you will be the Company Secretary of a number of subsidiaries within the Group. Accordingly there will be regular travel within the UK and some overseas travel. Work will involve advising the Directors and Senior Management on a broad range of company matters including commercial contracts, employment, EEC, litigation, company secretarial and liaising with external professional advisers.

Ideally you will be a Solicitor, with experience in industry, seeking a challenging and varied commercial role in an expanding and acquisitive company. Flexible in approach and able to contribute to business decisions and corporate strategy, you can expect to enjoy an attractive remuneration package with superb prospects.

For an initial discussion, in the strictest confidence, please contact Robert Drury of Badenoch & Clark on 01-583 3073 (day time) or 01-571 4873 (evenings and weekends).

BADENOCH & CLARK
RECRUITMENT SPECIALISTS

PRIVATE PRACTICE
INSOLVENCY LITIGATOR To £30,000
Established team has a requirement for a litigator, 6 months to 3 years qualified, for all aspects of insolvency work. Extensive contacts with financial institutions and major accountancy firms ensure consistently high quality work. Whilst specific insolvency experience is not pre-requisite, applicants must demonstrate solid commercial litigation backgrounds.

PROPERTY - UNIQUE OPPORTUNITY
From £20,000 - £50,000
Progressive City practice, whose dynamic property department has recently enjoyed unparalleled growth seeks four newly qualified and two more senior solicitors up to 5 years qualified for quality commercial property and development work. The working atmosphere is stimulating and there are genuine prospects for partnership for the right candidates.

PLANNING LAWYERS EC4
To £40,000
Leading EC4 firm seeks additional planning lawyers to join this specialist section of its property department. Solicitors should be at least 18 months qualified with knowledge of planning law, rating and compulsory purchases, the conduct of appeals and enquiries and local government law. This is an opportunity which may well appeal to lawyers currently employed in a local authority. Good career prospects.

For further details of Private Practice vacancies throughout the Capital, please contact Judith Farmer on 01-583 0073 (day) or 01-272 2837 (evenings and weekends).

16-18 NEW BRIDGE STREET, LONDON EC4V 6AU.

CITY OFFICE
BANKING/INDUSTRY
LITIGATION SOLICITOR c.£25,000

Our client, a leading British company at the forefront of technology, requires an additional solicitor to join its litigation department. Reporting to the Divisional Solicitor, the post holder will assume a wide ranging role, dealing with contractual disputes, intellectual property and some personal injury cases. Applications are welcomed from solicitors with up to three years experience and an excellent remuneration package can be expected.

COMMERCIAL LAWYER
A major UK Merchant Bank currently seeks a qualified lawyer with 2 years experience in the commercial/banking department of a major city law firm or merchant bank. The successful applicant must be capable of structuring, documenting and negotiating the terms of mortgage backed securities and have exposure to a variety of banking transactions.

CORPORATE FINANCE - EUROPE
A UK Merchant Bank with an extensive network of connections throughout Europe is ideally placed to take advantage of the single European market. As a result of their expanding client list and consequent workload they wish to recruit a number of executives for their corporate finance division. Ideally these individuals will be recently qualified graduate Solicitors with one or more European language skills. This provides a rare class opportunity to specialise in domestic transaction work with European perspective.

For details of these and other Banking and Industrial vacancies please contact Jon Michel or Amanda Browne on 01-583 0073 (day) or 01-272 2837 (evenings and weekends).

BADENOCH & CLARK
RECRUITMENT SPECIALISTS

Wide-ranging Legal Opportunities

PROSECUTION

The Department of Trade and Industry offers solicitors and barristers involvement in a comprehensive legal service covering a wide variety of legal issues.

DTI lawyers handle a wide range of offences, including bankruptcy offences, fraud and various breaches of company law such as insider dealing. Each lawyer leads a team of investigators with their own support staff. Lawyers also work in close liaison with companies investigation Branch with its team of accountants, and they may also act from time to time as inspectors of companies under the Companies Act 1985.

There is the opportunity to transfer within the Solicitor's Office between prosecutions and advisory work. Advisory work involves the preparation of legislation, and advising on a wide range of national community and international law.

Further details about all these posts can be obtained from Mr G. Hoshier, on tel: 01-215 3431 (direct line). Starting salary will be in the range £14,690-£29,900 with further increments depending on performance to £34,530. Starting salary and level of appointment according to qualifications and experience.

For further details and an application form (to be returned by 12 October 1988) write to Civil Service Commission, Alencon Link, Basingstoke, Hants RG21 1JB, or telephone Basingstoke (0256) 468551. (answering service operates outside office hours). Please quote ref: G/BA/576.

The Civil Service is an equal opportunity employer

DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND INDUSTRY

Our Commercial Success Is Your Professional Gain

The Prudential Corporation is one of the most innovative and successful groups in the financial services industry today. It provides a diverse range of services both in the U.K. and internationally with particular areas of expertise in life assurance, pensions and property.

Based in Central London, the legal department provides a comprehensive legal service to all areas of the group worldwide. An interesting opportunity has arisen within this department for a qualified lawyer to handle all aspects of life assurance and pensions work combined with general advice on company and insurance law.

Applications are invited from solicitors or barristers preferably with relevant experience who wish to work within this large and dynamic organisation whilst maintaining the closeness of working with a small team.

An attractive salary up to £23,000 is offered combined with an excellent benefits package and career prospects.

For further details please contact Shona McDougall on 01-831 2000 (01-482 0349 evenings/weekends) or write to her at Michael Page Legal, 39-41 Parker Street, London WC2B 5LH.



Michael Page Legal

International Recruitment Consultants
London Bristol Birmingham Nottingham
Manchester Leeds Newcastle-upon-Tyne & Worldwide

INDUSTRY

LONDON - COMPANY COMMERCIAL - £22,000 + CAR

Computer Company requires a Solicitor or Barrister with 3 years' P.O.E. to handle Company Commercial work including: share agreements, software acquisition contracts and intellectual property. Small dynamic legal department with excellent prospects.

LONDON - COMPANY - £25,000

"City" professional company requires young Solicitor or Barrister to handle general in-house legal work including commercial law, copyright and patents, advertising and employment law. Ability to take the initiative and good communication skills are required.

Please contact NICHOLAS ROBBINS LLB (HONS) - (LONDON) or DEBORAH NICOL LLB (HONS) - (LONDON/PROVINCES) or KAREN MULVILL BSc (ECON) - (INDUSTRY) on 01-588 9837 or in the evenings on 01-947 2855

ZARAK HAY-at-LAW
LEGAL RECRUITMENT CONSULTANTS

6 Broad Street Place
Bloomfield Street
London EC2M 7JH
Tel: 01-588 5837



Young Solicitor

Smiths Industries plc wishes to recruit a young solicitor to work in its modern head office in northwest London. The Company employs about 34,000 people worldwide and has an annual turnover of approximately £700 million. Its activities are spread through three main groups: aerospace and defence, medical systems and industrial.

The small legal department advises on a broad range of subjects including acquisitions, investments, intellectual property, contract, consumer and company law.

The successful applicant will be aged 30 or under, have a good honours degree in law and some relevant experience. Working conditions are excellent and the Company expects to pay well for the talent it needs to maintain its progress.

All applicants should write to Mr. Alan Smith, Secretary & Solicitor, Smiths Industries plc, 765 Finchley Road, London NW11 8DS with a brief cv, including present salary and the names of two referees.



SMITHS INDUSTRIES

Smiths Industries is an equal opportunity employer

RESIDENTIAL CONVEYANCING

WC1 to £30,000 a/c

Our client a med/large practice require recently qualified solicitors, legal executives, Antipodes or South African Solicitors with UK experience. Commercial exposure available if desired.

CORPORATE FINANCE

EC4 c. £35,000 neg

Leading city practice requires solicitors with 3/4 year experience to join the firm's expanding corporate finance department. The work includes flotations, issue of securities, restructuring and refinancing, bond issues, unit trusts, offshore funds etc.

INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY LAWYERS

City & Holborn from £20,000

Superb opportunities exist for recently admitted to 1 year qualified solicitors in leading firms all offering excellent career prospects and benefits. You will handle a wide range of Intellectual Property matters with emphasis on industrial copyright, trade marks and the protection of trade secrets.

Call or write with full CV to:
Andrew Vivian
01 236 4402
0442 85481 after 7pm & weekends
ASA LAW
ASA House, 6 Ludgate Square,
London EC4M 7AS

01-481 4481

LEGAL APPOINTMENTS

01-481 4481

City/West End

INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY

There is the definite prospect of early partnership with a major City firm for an intellectual property solicitor of high calibre. He or she will have about four years' relevant experience; a science background is preferred but not essential. The workload is largely litigious with an emphasis on trademark and copyright law.

PLANNING To £30 K
We are instructed to recruit a young lawyer, with some specialist experience, for the planning department of this respected City practice with an enviable reputation in this field. This is a first-rate opportunity, leading to prospects for the right person.

PERSONAL INJURY To £28 K
For an ambitious young litigator with some sound relevant experience there is an opening with a medium-sized Holborn firm in its personal injury team. Although there is an emphasis on defendant work for insurance companies, a broad spectrum is covered and the prospects are excellent.

PROPERTY To £25 K
A stimulating mixture of commercial and residential conveyancing is available with a go-ahead and friendly Central London firm for newly qualified applicants to those with around 18 months' PQE. Expansion has been considerable and the practice is looking to recruit two solicitors.

Greater London

LANDLORD AND TENANT & NEG

The Putney Office of this established London firm has an immediate vacancy for a solicitor, either recently admitted or with up to two years PQE, to undertake a general civil litigation workload with an emphasis on landlord and tenant.

CIVIL LITIGATION £15 K
Our client, an expanding practice in East London, presently requires an admitted solicitor to assist with a heavy workload largely comprised of matrimonial work, and also to include some general civil litigation.

Out of London

PROBATE £ AAE
Our Leicester client requires an enthusiastic Probate Lawyer to cope with a growing quality workload. There is no specific restriction on experience; newly qualified will be considered alongside more senior applicants.

LITIGATION To £15 K
A young solicitor who is keen for early partnership and is able, ambitious and capable of developing the department is needed to join the Exeter practice of our clients. Advocacy in the Magistrates Court and County Court defence work will be part of the brief.

TAX To £35 K
A leading Birmingham firm has instructed us to introduce lawyers wishing to practise in the field of tax law. Some experience is the ideal, but candidates of limited experience who can demonstrate enthusiasm and ability for this field will be positively considered.

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Partner Designate

Home Counties c.£35,000 + benefits + relocation

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Due to an increasing workload combined with the local resident partners escalating administrative responsibilities, the partnership has decided to recruit an additional Solicitor initially at Branch Manager level (with partner designate status), to consolidate and further develop the potential of one of their branch offices, which is situated within easy reach of London.

Candidates must be admitted Solicitors with at least three years post admission experience gained either in general practice with a commercial property bias or with specific departmental commercial property experience, as the emphasis of the Branch Office workload is commercially orientated.

In addition to an excellent salary, the employment package includes relocation assistance for those candidates seeking a move into the locality. It is anticipated that partnership would be offered to the successful applicant in the short term.

For further information please contact **SIMON BRISTOW, BA (HONS) LAW**, quoting reference **881/604/LSG**, either by telephone on **Leeds (0532) 461671** or write to him at **Daniels Bates Partnership Limited, Joseph's Well, Hanover Walk, Park Place, Leeds, LS3 1AB**. Your application will be treated in the strictest confidence.

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If you are interested in any of these or the many other vacancies we have available, or merely in discussing your career in confidence, then please telephone **Gareth Quarry** or **Alistair Dougal** (both qualified lawyers) on 01-405 6062 (01-228 5345 evenings/weekends) or write to **Quarry Dougal Recruitment**, 46 Bedford Row, London WC1N 2BL. DX 343 London/Chancery Lane. Fax 01-831 6394.

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You should be a qualified or chartered librarian, with an outgoing personality and a sense of humour. Familiarity with legal literature and experience of working in a solicitor's office an advantage.

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The post-holder will have the opportunity to contribute to the formation of the Law Society's policy on all matters relating to criminal practice. He/she will need to be able to research and prepare papers, to deal with committee administration and to communicate with a wide range of people including solicitors, MPs, Government departments, other professions and organisations, the media and members of the public. Applicants will need to be able to manage effectively both their time and a heavy workload, to think and write logically and clearly and be generally articulate and approachable.

The salary would be at least £20,000 (including London Weighting) and possibly more depending on qualifications and experience. In addition an attractive benefits package is offered including pension, life assurance, BUPA and 5 weeks' holiday. Applications, with a full curriculum vitae, should be sent to **Roger Woodley, The Law Society, 113 Chancery Lane, London WC2A 1PL** by 3 October 1988.

The Law Society is an equal opportunities employer.



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YOUNG LAWYER

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We now require an additional professional to handle researching, advising on, setting up and preparing the documentation for international structures which provide both asset protection and tax effectiveness for their clients.

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The salary is negotiable and will be attractive to those currently earning the equivalent of £35-40,000 in the UK. Relocation expenses will be met in full.

Please reply in confidence with a full CV in English to the Resident Manager, C.P. 406, 2001 Neuchâtel, Switzerland. (Telefax if possible to (038) 25 46 64). Alternatively write to **Kirsty Glue, Bull Thompson and Associates, 63 St Martins Lane, London WC2N 4JX**. (Fax 01-836 2164) quoting reference 1492 in either case.

Bull Thompson

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requires a

LITIGATION SOLICITOR

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Application forms are available from Mrs Jackie Winsper, Personnel Department, Lombard Tricity Finance Limited, Treceydd Industrial Estate, St Cenydd Road, Caerphilly, Mid Glamorgan CF8 2YD. Telephone: 0222 860133.

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A small, dynamic and
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BOWER COTTON & BOWER,
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LONDON EC4Y 8RH
Tel: (01) 353-3040
Fax: (01) 583-2869
DX: 94 London

LEGAL APPOINTMENTS

SHIPPING/AVIATION FINANCE

Our client, one of the City's larger and more prestigious firms, is well known for its Maritime activities. Due to substantial growth on the non-contentious side they now require a further lawyer to work in both shipping and aviation finance. Ideally the candidate should have minimum of 1 years PQE in this exacting but challenging area of the law.

MERCHANT BANK

A barrister or solicitor is required by this well known merchant bank to assist their Executions team in the financing division. Mainly involved in bond issues the existing team require the assistance of a lawyer to go through the legal small print arising from the many documents that pass through the department. This is an excellent opportunity to gain "hands on" experience of life in a City institution and would suit a young lawyer who is not happy in private practice.

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CITY

offices and the Far East. Salary packages are completely open to negotiation and this represents an excellent opportunity to secure yourself a stimulating career.

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The Compliance role is an increasingly professional one which not only offers intellectual challenge but also provides a high profile exposure to the financial services industry. A number of interesting compliance positions have been registered with us by major security houses and banks. These institutions are looking for varying degrees of experience from newly qualified with a genuine interest in the business to experienced officers. If you wish to discuss these openings further then please contact our consultants in strictest confidence.

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LONDON & PROVINCES

For further details on these and other vacancies contact ANNA PONTON or CHRISTINE HEPPENSTALL on 01-831-2288 (days) or 01-585-3729/01-435-9717 (eves and wends) Fax: No 01-831-2009 or ring us for details of our D.J. number.

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The company wishes to appoint a Solicitor to manage a small team in London handling a variety of commercial conveyancing related to their UK marketing activities.

We would like to hear from solicitors with at least six years' post qualification experience in commercial conveyancing, preferably with a law degree and with the experience of working in industry. The

successful candidate will be a "self-starter", with business acumen and the ability to communicate clearly and concisely. Some managerial experience is required. The preferred age is 35-45.

Salary will fully reflect the responsibilities of this important position. A full range of benefits applies, including contributory pension and executive car scheme. Relocation assistance will be provided if applicable.

In view of postal problems, please send fax to 01-439 5779 giving details of age,

qualifications, experience and present salary (as well as telephone number, if convenient), quoting ref: 720 to Nigel Bastow, Austin Knight Selection, Knightway House, 20 Sobo Square, London W1A 1DS. Or telephone 01-437 9261 (01-236 6925 evenings/weekends).

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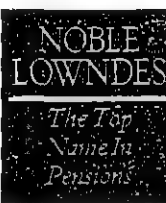
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to join our busy and expanding legal team. Pensions experience is not essential as we can offer the most extensive training in the business.

The bulk of the work is client related and you will be advising on new and impending legislation, drafting agreements and dealing with general commercial matters.

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To apply in complete confidence telephone Susan Andrews, Legal Adviser, now on 01-686 2466. Alternatively, fax her your application/CV on 01-681 1458 or write to her at Noble Lowndes Pensions Limited, PO Box 144, Norfolk House, Wellesley Road, Croydon CR9 3EB.



OPPORTUNITIES FOR LAWYERS in

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with
MALLESONS STEPHEN JAUQUES

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Mallesons Stephen Jaques, one of Australia's largest law firms with offices in Melbourne, Sydney, Perth, Canberra, London, New York, Hong Kong and Taipei, are seeking experienced lawyers for all departments in our Melbourne office including Corporate, Banking & Finance, Commercial Litigation, Property, Tax and Intellectual Property. The practice is high quality and frequently international. The firm has 140 partners and more than 320 legal staff. The Melbourne office comprises 42 partners and more than 100 legal staff.

Applicants should have had at least two years post graduate experience with a City firm but those with a different background could also apply. Experienced applicants should not be inhibited by the fact that they are already on a partnership track in their present employment (or indeed may be partners already). The opportunities for advancement based on performance are unlimited.

Whilst the principal aim is to recruit lawyers who plan to settle permanently in Australia, those who would prefer a limited term appointment will also be considered.

Competitive remuneration packages are available which would include a relocation allowance.

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Those interested should either fax or write to our London Senior Partner, Rick Ladbury, with a curriculum vitae at:

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Fax: 982 9820

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While some post qualification commercial property experience in a local authority or elsewhere may be an advantage, the principal qualities required are the ability and determination to advance a career in quality conveyancing, with a significant commercial element. The vacancy arises due to internal promotion.

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An Application form and job description can be obtained from:-

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Telephone 01 260 1688

Closing date 7 October 1988.



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FAX: 0636 705672
TEL: 0636 72247.

Michael Katz

Solicitor
New York & California Attorney

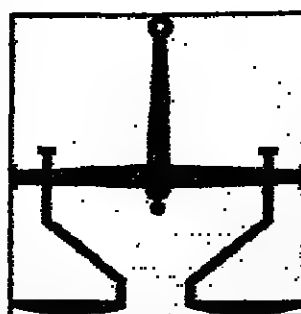
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with litigation experience particularly in crime. Most important is the ability to fit into a small practice and willingness to roll up sleeves and work on any subject. Short lists will be prepared by the end of the week. Send CV or telephone with personal details.

Facing the problems within these walls



LEGAL BRIEF

Judge Stephen Tumin, QC, the Chief Inspector of Prisons, on the nature and purpose of Britain's jails

Independent minded staff I have to form my own views as to what is humane and acceptable and what is neither.

Minimum prison standards are laid down by the Council of Europe and other such standards are put forward by various academic groups and bodies. Whether or not they are likely to be taken up by government and enforced raises political questions about how our society is to proceed on questions of Crown immunity and private remand centres, though the standards

If the number of remand prisoners were reduced by a half, prison overcrowding would come to an end

as drafted are a useful check for an inspector of prisons.

But there is so much in the prison system which is obviously capable of improvement, and crying out for it, that there is no need to study for this purpose the small print of European standards. Local prisons and remand centres together hold nearly half our prison population. They serve the local Courts, delivering up

and collecting prisoners as required, accumulating those who have short sentences to serve or for whom no place is yet available in a prison for longer-term inmates. The remand centres contain those who are judged unfit for bail.

"Sentence first, verdict afterwards", as is said in *Alibi*. These prisons and centres tend to be in or near large cities, and to date from the reign of Queen Victoria. It is here that the worst conditions are to be found: a combination of overcrowding, poor sanitation and nothing to do, which corrupts and is intolerable, and in every sense inhumane.

There are many causes. The Courts are refusing bail more frequently and increasing numbers of remand prisoners in all classes of crime. "Fresh Start", that radical reform of the Prison Service, has introduced problems of manning levels which may be only temporary but have diminished for the time being the already most modest way of life of many prisoners. Old buildings need a lot of attention, and the new Prison Building Board has to build new prisons as well as patch and mend.

Humane, for which the Prison Service has a long and honourable reputation, still makes plenty of other demands on our prisons and their management. Among the areas I am currently investigating are the system of allocation between prisons, rates of prisoners' pay and a hundred other problems.

But as the principal problem, I put the combination of overcrowding with poor sanitation and lack of occupation, mainly in our local prisons and remand centres. In reducing the overcrowding, the Courts have a leading part which only they can play. If the number of remand prisoners were reduced by a half, which could be done without affecting those charged with violence, prison overcrowding would come to an end.

The speedy ending of "slopping out", which would save time, money and humiliation is being planned. On the problem of nothing to do, or not enough to do, to my mind the saddest of prison problems, we shall all have plenty left to do.

© Judge Stephen Tumin, QC, is Her Majesty's Chief Inspector of Prisons.

Meredith Scott

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Medium sized EC4 practice requires solicitor of partnership calibre and at least 2 years tax experience.

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SHIPPING & AVIATION FINANCE c £30,000

Solicitor with ideally 1 or 2 years post qualification experience in this leading EC3 practice.

PLANNING to c £30,000

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We require a young Legal Assistant to help our Corporate Lawyer and our Company Secretary with Contract preparation, review and negotiation and also to become involved in other legal work.

The successful applicant should have (1) a Law Degree and (2) a legal professional qualification and/or commercial experience. He or she will be aged in their twenties and will have a common sense approach, a wish to learn our business and to work hard and fast.

Please get a CV to:

The Corporate Lawyer
Amstrad Plc
Brentwood House
169 King's Road
Brentwood Essex
CM14 4EF.

Fax: 0277 211350.
Telex: 935417 AMSELE G

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A COMMERCIAL SOLICITOR

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Social Science and Administration (with Nursing Training) (L452): London, Goldsmith's (7).
Human Psychology (L720): Aston (12).
Human Psychology (L721): Aston (12).
Psychology/Physiology (4yr) (L773): Keele (6).
Business Economics and Computer Science (L615): Liverpool (10).
Regional Analysis and Development (L115): Uster (6).
Regional Analysis and Development (L115): Uster (6).
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Applied Economics and Accounting (L114): Uster (6).
Society and Government/Business Administration (M111): Aston (12).
French/Sociology and Government (M113): Aston (12).
Society and Government/German (M112): Aston (12).
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Archaeology (V602): Cardiff (7).
Archaeological Conservation (V600): Cardiff (7).
Early Modern Studies (V601): Liverpool (7).
Science/Based Archaeology (V603): Liverpool (7).
Theology (V600): Belfast (6).
Classics (V600): Uster (6).
Philosophy/Physics (4yr) (V773): Keele (6).
Geography/History (4yr) (V115): Keele (6).
German and History of Art (V642): London, Westfield (7).
Spanish and History of Art (V644): London, Westfield (7).
German/Russian or Russian Studies and Philosophy (V777): Keele (6).
Combined Social and Behavioural Sciences (V112): Uster (6).
Combined Social and Behavioural Sciences (V112): Uster (6).
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Clothing Studies
 Leeds (V750).
Combined Studies (Social Science)
 Bristol (V700).
 Liverpool (V700).
 London (North East): L310, L314, L315, L316, L317, L318, L319, L320, L321, L322, L323, L324, L325, L326, L327, L328, L329, L330, L331, L332, L333, L334, L335, L336, L337, L338, L339, L340, L341, L342, L343, L344, L345, L346, L347, L348, L349, L350, L351, L352, L353, L354, L355, L356, L357, L358, L359, L360, L361, L362, L363, L364, L365, L366, L367, L368, L369, L370, L371, L372, L373, L374, L375, L376, L377, L378, L379, L380, L381, L382, L383, L384, L385, L386, L387, L388, L389, L390, L391, L392, L393, L394, L395, L396, L397, L398, L399, L400, L401, L402, L403, L404, L405, L406, L407, L408, L409, L410, L411, L412, L413, L414, L415, L416, L417, L418, L419, L420, L421, L422, L423, L424, L425, L426, L427, L428, L429, L430, L431, L432, L433, L434, L435, L436, L437, L438, L439, L440, L441, L442, L443, L444, L445, L446, L447, L448, L449, L450, L451, L452, L453, L454, L455, L456, L457, L458, L459, L460, L461, L462, L463, L464, L465, L466, L467, L468, L469, L470, L471, L472, L473, L474, L475, 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Review of a hectic and humourless cricket season that brought cheer only for Worcestershire and West Indies

Gooch and Hick can lift gloom

By Alan Lee, Cricket Correspondent

This is the week in which cricket followers customarily adopt the mournful air of deprived children at the passing of their passion. This year, those who do not come from Worcestershire or the West Indies are more likely to utter a heartfelt sigh of relief.

The most hectic season in living memory has also been the most humourless and, on the part of those pulling the strings, the most hamfisted. England captains have been dismissed with all the subtlety of a butcher chopping sausages on his slab; only last week, one of the most respected county captains, David Graveney, met similar treatment from another of those committees to whom human relations are a mystery.

We have seen two England players, Chris Broad and Phillip DeFreitas, embroiled in unsavoury county disputes. We have even seen the season reach a sadly appropriate climax with a botched attempt to sabotage the Worcester pitch on the day they secured the county championship.

On the field, England's efforts have been humble. None of the captains managed to win a Test match against West Indies, who came here so monstrously underrated that one bookmaker insultingly offered even money on their winning the series. It was the bet of the year. They won 4-0 and England did well to escape so lightly.

The one draw, a triumph by this year's standards, came in the first Test, when England were under the supervision of a man named Gattling. Yes, it does seem a long time ago. Within two days of that game ending, Gattling was on the casualty list, sacked under the captain's totting-up system.

His final offence, which had something to do with a barmaid (say, speeding), put him over the top after the more serious offences of abusing an umpire (dangerous driving) and publishing an unsanctioned book (failing to report an accident). Once he had lost his captain's licence, he voluntarily came off the road as a Test player. He has become the saddest figure of the year and, because he is so popular, everyone rejoiced for him when he gained some consolation by leading Middlesex to victory in the NatWest Trophy.

Gattling was followed as captain by John Emburey and Chris Cowdrey, both subsequently deposed because they were not worth their place in the team, a contingency which everyone except the selectors had signposted from distance. If these changes were handled clumsily, they were matched by the efforts made to persuade the fourth captain, Graham Gooch, to pull out of a South African deal in order, ostensibly, that he could take the team to India.

He will now, it seems, be taking them nowhere, and if there is one merit in the news of this summer's England administration, it is that the players are now likely to have a winter off. Everyone, I feel, may benefit from that.

The selectors, chaired by Peter May, have come in for fierce criticism, not only from the Press and the public but from deep within the game itself. They may consider much of it unfair and, in as much as West Indies would have beaten whatever combination had been put out against them, so it is. But it is they have bungled the important decisions, the inconsistencies and the utter lack of

communication which have caused offence.

The committee system of selection is doomed and the sooner the TCCB recognises this and give a manager authority to run the side, the sooner this sad situation will improve. Micky Stewart is at present being unfairly judged because he currently has to filter his views and actions through a panel of three others who are not nearly so well acquainted with the contemporary game and its player.

There has, of course, been sunshine amid the storms. My players of the year are Gooch, Graeme Hick, and Franklyn Stephenson. Gooch reaffirmed that he is the best batsman in the country by scoring consistently against West Indies; he may even prove to be a better captain than many expect.

The only man to outscore him was Hick, a machine more than a man, his productivity quite staggering. Just when you think he cannot possibly have more to offer, another peerless century arrives. England are desperate for him, although the hint that he may be ruled eligible next year, instead of in 1991, smacks of greed rather than logic.

Stephenson was the surprise of the season. I regarded Richard Hadlee as irreplaceable and considered that Nottinghamshire were being wildly optimistic in expecting this genial Barbadian to fill the part. I was wrong. Stephenson emulated Hadlee by doing the double, his furious batting augmenting his deceptively lethal bowling. His mocking slower ball was a constant source of fascination to all except the red-faced victims.

If Stephenson ensured that Nottinghamshire enjoyed a far better season than had seemed likely, there is no doubt that Worcestershire were the team of the year. Philip Neale, overcoming the personal trauma of his son developing leukaemia, orchestrated the diverse talents and temperaments among his players with quiet efficiency. The club, sleepily unsuccessful for many years ago, is now a boom business. One only hopes it does not spoil the place.

Worcestershire narrowly won the championship from Kent, whose achievement in losing by only one point was among the marvels of the decade. The Sunday league also went to New Road, for the second successive year, but Worcestershire lost both their cup finals. Middlesex, who seldom end empty-handed, won the premier knockout competition and Lancashire gained compensation for other disappointments in the embryonic Refuge Cup.

The first of the season's honours, the Benson and Hedges Cup, went to Hampshire, for which all media men are profoundly thankful. Never again will we have to drag out that perennial old chestnut about Hampshire being the only club never to reach a cup final.

The county championship was played on some of the worst pitches I have seen for first-class cricket. This cannot continue and any efforts to penalize offending clubs must be welcomed. The season also saw the introduction of four-day cricket and I have yet to meet a player who did not find it rewarding. Given good pitches, the longer game benefits the stronger side and brings out every asset of a team, some, like leg spin, long forgotten.

If sense prevails, and parochial objec-



Saddest figure of the year: Mike Gatting, who voluntarily dropped out of Test matches

tions can be overcome, the December meeting of the TCCB will decide upon a championship in 1990 comprising 16 four-day games. Before that, in the light of the doomed Indian tour, it would be nice to think the board could concoct an alternative tour for our players of the future.

Surely Zimbabwe, or Sri Lanka, if the civil situation permits, would be eager to accommodate such a visit — and, in case anyone thinks that this season has been all bad news, just consider this hypothetical tour party of 14 players, all of whom are under 25 and as yet uncapped by England: Atherton (Lancashire, capt), Metcalfe, Blakey (both Yorkshire), Prichard (Essex), Leatherdale (Worcestershire), Rampakrish (Middlesex), Ayling (Hampshire), Rhodes (Worcestershire), Medleycott (Surrey), Fraser (Middlesex), Lewis (Leicestershire), M. Bicknell (Surrey), Iqbal (Kent), Trump (Somerset).

1988 HONOURS LIST

CORNHILL TEST MATCHES: West Indies (£25,000 prize-money) beat England 4-0 (1 match drawn); England (£5,000) beat Sri Lanka in only match.

TEXACO TROPHY ONE-DAY INTERNATIONALS: England (£10,000) beat West Indies 3-0.

BRITANNIC ASSURANCE COUNTY CHAMPIONSHIP: Worcestershire (£25,000); 2. Kent (£17,500); 3. Essex (£10,000); 4. Surrey (£2,000); 5. Nottinghamshire (£2,500).

BENSON AND HEDGES CUP: winners: Hampshire (£21,000); runners-up: Dorsetshire (£10,500); 3. Lancashire (£4,750); 4. Middlesex (£2,750).

REFUGEE ASSURANCE CUP: winners: Lancashire (£5,000); runners-up: Worcestershire (£2,500); 2. Kent (£1,500); 3. Essex (£1,000); 4. Surrey (£500); 5. Nottinghamshire (£2,500 each).

Other competitions: Minor counties championship: Cheshire; Holt Trophy (Minor counties knockout): Dorset; Second XI championship: Surrey; Best bowler trophy (Second XI): Yorkshire; Under-25 county championship: Warwickshire; Cocksap Cup club championship: Enfield (Middlesex); Norak Hydro village championship: Gossau (Wiltshire).

Pakistan bringing strife-torn Test nearer conclusion

From Richard Streeton, Karachi

Australia, following on 304 runs behind, were 66 for five by the close yesterday as a dry, dusty pitch continued to take its toll on the fourth day of the first Test match here. Pakistan look certain to gain a crushing victory against opponents, who, after their public criticisms of the pitch and umpiring, gave every sign of being mentally under siege.

All day acrimony and dispute bubbled just below the visible tension on the field as the Pakistan spinners conjured with the ball, either lifted or squatted and always turned.

Only 115 runs came from 87 overs during the five-and-a-half-hour day, which had its heroes amid the storm clouds of contention. For Pakistan, Iqbal Qasim and Tauseef Ahmed bowled beautifully in the conditions so favourable for them. Peter Taylor was left undaunted with 211, Shoaib Akhtar 100, and the first Australian innings after non-stop concentration and defiance through five hours 25 minutes.

On the field there were no real fresh developments though it was Pakistan's turn to contribute to the verbal slanging that has started. Javed Miandad, with the backing of the manager, Imtiaz Alam, was quoted in print as telling the touring side "to play the game as sportsmen, or pack up their luggage and go home, instead of creating bad blood with their unsporting behaviour".

The Pakistan Board also issued an official statement reiterating its full confidence in the umpires and pointed out that the pitch was the same for both teams, one of which had made 400 runs.

Australia, resuming at 116 for seven, rather unexpectedly were able to prolong their first innings for three hours, during which 49 runs came from 49 overs.

Dodderidge had tested two hours when he pushed a catch to

silly point; May was caught behind and Reid was adjudged leg-before as he thrust out his front leg to a ball going down the leg side. Taylor hit seven fours and faced 251 balls and, as the man whose eye was in, was sent out to open the second innings.

The play failed when Taylor fell to a ball caught at short leg in Aslam's second over. Taylor was obviously amazed at the verdict and wagged a finger as he said something to the Pakistani fielders as he left. Boon offered no stroke to Iqbal Qasim's arm ball as he thrust out his leg towards cover and was bowled. Jones prodded a soggy to silly mid-off and Australia went into tea with the score 15 for three.

After tea, Marsh and Wood precariously hung on before they fell in successive overs to leg-before decisions.

PAKISTAN: First innings 488 for 9 dec 19:15; 2nd 115 for 7; 3rd 116 for 7; 4th 116 for 7.

AUSTRALIA: First innings 88 for 3; 2nd 116 for 7; 3rd 116 for 7; 4th 116 for 7.

FALL OF WICKETS: 1-18, 2-23, 3-40, 4-48, 5-54, 6-64, 7-103, 8-139, 9-162.

BOWLING: Muzaffer 1-10, 2-15, 3-15, 4-15, 5-15, 6-15, 7-15, 8-15, 9-15.

Umpires: Mahtabuddin Shah and Joziah Heyes.

Turner opposition to Hick short-cut

By Alan Lee

The suggestion that Graeme Hick's England qualification period could be reduced for a second time was last night condemned as a "short-sighted and weak-kneed" by Mike Turner, one of cricket's most forthright administrators.

Turner, the secretary-manager of Leicestershire, is voicing the concerns of many people in the game when he questions the wisdom and validity of allowing Hick, aged 21, to play for England next summer. He says that the prospect which the Test and County Cricket Board seems certain to investigate at its winter meeting in December.

Hick, who scored 2,713 first-class runs for Worcestershire this season, must wait until 1991 to complete his seven-year qualification, only recently cut

from 10 years. But Alan Smith, chief executive of the TCCB, has now hinted that the 21-year-old batsman might be regarded as a special case because of his "weak-kneed" nature.

The possibility of an un-

India will not consider tour compensation

Delhi (Reuters) — India rejected yesterday the suggestion that it should compensate England for effectively cancelling this winter's tour after the refusal to issue visas to eight players who have gone to South Africa.

There is no question of any compensation," Ranbir Singh Mahendra, secretary of the Board of Control for Cricket in India, said.

Alan Smith, the TCCB chief executive, said compensation would be raised if the tour did not go ahead. Mahendra said there were no provisions under ICC rules for compensation if a tour was cancelled.

Graveney not keen to be captain again

David Graveney, who was dismissed as captain of Gloucestershire, said yesterday that it was unlikely he would want to be reinstated if the cricket committee's decision was reversed (Ivo Tennant writes).

"It would be hard for me to be captain again after the manner in which I was sacked," he said. "What I hope now is that constructive comments will be made before the management committee meets on October 10."

"There is no point in everyone fighting tooth and nail if the players do not want a change in the captaincy."

Oliver awarded trophy

Phil Oliver, the Staffordshire batsman who won the Warwickshire player, and Simon Dyson, the Cheshire leg spinner, have taken the individual awards from the 1988 Minor Counties season (Mike Berry writes).

Oliver is the winner of the Wilfred Rhodes batting trophy. Dyson, who helped Cheshire win the championship against

Cambridgeshire at Worcester on Sunday, has won the Frank Edwards trophy for the competition's leading bowler.

The Australians will begin their 1989 tour of England on a one-day game against the League Cricket Conference, at West Bromwich Dartmouth, on Friday, May 5.

POOLING FORECAST by Paul Newman

Saturday September 24

THIRD DIVISION

1st Division

2nd Division

3rd Division

4th Division

5th Division

6th Division

7th Division

8th Division

9th Division

10th Division

11th Division

12th Division

13th Division

14th Division

15th Division

THE TIMES AT THE OLYMPICS

Louganis back from the brink

Seoul (Reuters) — The defending champion, Greg Louganis, hit his head on the springboard while completing a dive in the men's qualifying competition yesterday.

The American, leading at the time of the accident, crashed into the water and climbed out of the pool unscathed, rubbing the top of his head. An official inspected his head but Louganis was smiling by the time he reached the rest area for the divers.

The incident came in the ninth round of the 11-round competition when Louganis was attempting a reverse 2½ somersault dive.

In the manoeuvre, the diver stands at the end of the board facing away from the pool and then somersaults towards the board.

It was not clear whether Louganis, defending both his springboard and highboard titles in Seoul, would continue. He scored a paltry 6.30 points which would drop him well down the standings with just two rounds remaining.

Two judges awarded him no points at all. However, he came out for subsequent dives and was among the top 12 divers to qualify for today's final.

His tenth dive, the most difficult of the event so far, also included a reverse manoeuvre. He executed it to near perfection, picking up 9.5 points from two judges for a total of 87.12, the best score to date.

Before coming out for his dive, Louganis, considered the best diver in history, could be seen walking away from the pool area trying to collect his thoughts.

The United States diving team head physician, Dr James Puffer, said that Louganis had been given emergency stitches and later had five more stitches to close the wound. He said that the diver would be able to compete further without difficulty.

The US coach, Vince Panzano, said he saw the accident coming because Louganis was leaning slightly backwards on his take-off. "I had a sick feeling in my stomach," he said.

Armstrong topples the giants

From Steven Downes



"Huge swim," an Australian voice called to Duncan Armstrong when he topped two of the giants of world swimming, Matt Biondi and Michael Gross, in yesterday's final of the 200 metres freestyle, with a world record of 1min 47.25sec.

Armstrong's victory meant an immediate end for American hopes of a Spitz-like dominance in the men's events — the attempt for seven swimming gold medals by Biondi had been beaten.

Before the event, the obvious candidate to have halted America's leading swimmer had been Gross, the Olympic champion and world record-holder from West Germany, but "The Albatross" was never in the race as Biondi, Anders Holmertz, of Sweden, and Armstrong all flew away from him.

Biondi, never one to shirk a challenge, was well inside record pace over the first length yet Holmertz beat him to the turn in 52.21sec, with Armstrong 1½ metres back in third place.

Biondi regained the lead before 150 metres, only to fade badly as Armstrong and Holmertz proved the stronger finishers. Before the heats, Armstrong was an outsider to make the consolation final, having been ranked only 46 this year. A Commonwealth record of 1:48.86 in the heat, though, showed he had hit form at the right time.

Armstrong, aged 20, from Brisbane, is coached by the exuberant Lawrie Lawrence, who guided Jon Sieben to the 200 metres butterfly gold when he beat Gross in 1984.

"If I don't get at least one gold, one silver, five bronzes and a world record," Lawrence said before the Games, "it will have been a waste of five years' work, sniffing chlorine at the end of the

pool." Lawrence has at least two parts of his ambition for his swimmers fulfilled.

Biondi was quick, and right, to dismiss the inevitable talk of failure. "That was the most competitive event of the Olympics, and to prove it, the defending champion and fast qualifier did not even make it on to the podium," he said.

"I just wanted to swim my best, and the 200 metres is my worst event. I've medalled and I'm pleased with that. The Mark Spitz days are over."

Biondi has a couple of days for another chance for a gold medal, in the 100 metres butterfly (the heats of which were swum this morning).

Kristin Otto ended her four-year wait for an Olympic gold medal at her first opportunity yesterday, when she took the 100 metres freestyle title.

The East German dominated the final as she has dominated women's swimming for the past five years — it was just that one of those sad sporting fashions of the past, a boycott, had prevented her from claiming what surely would have been her title in Los Angeles.

In Seoul, she was never headed. Otto, at 22, is old by East German swimming standards. Six feet tall, she dwarfed the other medal winners, Yong Zhuang, of China, and Cathy Plevinski, who set her second French record in two days.

Another small woman, Janet Evans, defied her size, 5ft 5in, to win the 400 metres medley.

Moorhouse, who is sharing a room with his long-standing friend, Andy Jameson, admitted that he had felt a burden of responsibility for the entire British team in his swim. "I can admit it to now," he said, "I didn't like to think about it but my win is bound to have an effect on the rest of the team. I know it will help and Andy is going to win in two days' time."



Record celebration: Armstrong is jubilant but Biondi can only look back on a gruelling race

When four years of sweat end in one day of tears



I have never envied weightlifters. Theirs always seems the direct discipline of them all. They spend hours of every day locked up in some horrible, stinking, sweaty gym, grunting and striving and hurting, and aching with boredom.

They find none of the casual beauties of ball games, none of the easy pleasures that team sports offer, none of the grace of track and field. Instead, they grunt and hurt in their smelly lairs and emerge — at least, so it seems to all but weightlifting followers, and I don't know many of them — once every four years at the Olympic Games. If their governments let them.

When they emerge they have six goes at dumping great lumps of stuff about great lumps of iron that weigh 10 times as much as the sofa. And that's it for another four years.

In spite — no, because of — all that, an Olympic weightlifting final is a hugely emotional occasion. On Monday night the 56-kilo class ended in tears. It always does. Weightlifting is mostly about sweat but every four years it is about tears.

There was a Finn who prayed, a Korean who harangued, a Bulgarian who yelled fit to bust. There was a crowd shouting with them, willing the weights to defy gravity and soar to the ceiling. The weightlifters had emerged into the bright light of pure emotion. There was an unblinking Russian, a casual Chinese, or men who weighed about the same as a National Hunt jockey. And this was their moment.

At the Korean's last failure his face crumpled quite dreadfully and he retreated blindly to safety. You didn't have to be Korean to feel for him. The efforts, supreme efforts, had you straining in sympathy. And when Nikko Grabiev, the Bulgarian, leapt in the air to celebrate a

miracle, it was impossible not to rejoice with him. His miracle was a lift of 167.5 kilos, which made him the fourth man in history to clean-and-jerk three times his own bodyweight: equivalent to a National Hunt jockey lifting up one racehorse owner. He had fought all the way alongside the Russian and the Chinese. But shouting himself hoarse, he always looked like a winner. With one titanic lift he had his gold.

It was that moment of joy that mattered. A footballer has such moments every other game but for a weightlifter, joy has a scarcity value. And because of this degree of joy is incandescent and highly contagious.

Weightlifters live introverted lives but every four years they become great theatrical stars for the world to revel in. In pursuit of that rare spark of joy, they are prepared to do dreadful things. The sport has fought its problems with drugs for years: it seems impossible to imagine a young man at the peak of prowess taking a drug. It is told that the cheating of that joy is too much of a temptation to some.

Still more incomprehensible, to my mind, is the weightlifter's willingness to endure all those endless, sweaty hours, the mind-crunching boredom, the body-numbing agonies of incessant training.

Sport is about many things and weightlifting has taken for itself all of the most dramatic ideas. It has no charm, no grace, no readily comprehensible skill. Instead it demonstrates the charmless virtue of unending labour, brutally demanding work that must be performed with unerring willingness. It is a form of dedication that is quite beyond our imaginations, for the most part.

But in that moment of rare, undistilled joy, you could, for just a fraction of a second, understand what it was all about. It was Grabiev gloriously. I wonder what he will do for the rest of his life.

Howell sticking to Birmingham guns

From David Miller

Denis Howell, the former Minister for Sport, is unhappy. He accepted Birmingham's defeat by Manchester for Britain's 1996 Olympic bid even more grudgingly than Sir Alf Ramsey conceded victory to Scotland.

One of the few ministers to have filled the post with some imagination, especially in preparation for the World Cup of 1966, and before that having been a referee of distinction, Howell was doubtful about Manchester's financial capability to launch a successful bid.

Howell is here primarily to study Seoul's handling of the 94th IOC session last week, in preparation for the 97th session in Birmingham in 1991. The Manchester bid committee for the centenary Games and members of the British Olympic Association are about to find out how well they are doing in the same thing among international representatives in Seoul.

Under the Olympic charter Manchester City Council must sign a form of indemnity against any loss from whatever source, by the BOA. Indeed, it has already done so. Hence the disappointment at Howell's continuing doubt.

Mary Glen Haig, one of Britain's two IOC members, who was not one of those voting when the BOA decided last spring to support Manchester, is totally behind the British change from Birmingham (the unsuccessful candidate for 1992). "The splendid thing about Manchester's campaign is not that it is a Manchester bid but that it is a bid to support Manchester," she says. "The victory of Lillehammer in the voting for the 1994 Olympic Winter Games demonstrates that decisions are not prearranged and that Manchester has a chance when the vote is taken in two years' time."

Bob Scott, the Manchester chairman, who has impressed

many foreign officials here, including members of the IOC executive board, with his low-key manner combined with an international perception, is offended by Howell's attitude. "I'm sorry, but in spite of Denis Howell's previous expressions of public support he is in fact disparaging our campaign," Scott said yesterday.

Howell was irritated, to say the least, when the BOA switched horses, but he should recognize that it is a national public support he is in fact disparaging. He was changed from Falun, a regular candidate for the Winter Games, to Ostersund, and nearly won last week. Australia is about to decide whether to stay with Brisbane or to prefer Melbourne, Olympic hosts in 1996, or Sydney.

It is not certain that the United States Olympic Committee will stick with Anchorage, which finished third last week and is likely to be challenged as candidate for 1998 by Squaw Valley, or with Atlanta, candidate for 1996, which could be replaced subsequently by San Francisco or Minneapolis.

It was slightly taken for granted by Howell that Birmingham's case in Britain was unbeatable. The BOA took the view that Birmingham lacked a credible bid but that, for a variety of reasons, Birmingham was not electable after its 1986 performance.

Opinion had filtered through from the IOC over two years that the National Exhibition Centre at Birmingham had no legacy for sport once any Games were over; and that Howell's slogan, "Giving the Games back to the athletes", was a shade insulting. Birmingham's committee, and Howell's politically fashionable style of leadership, were not seen as worthy of a second attempt.

ATHLETICS: CONTEMPLATION OF FEAT TO PUT EVEN NURMI'S ACHIEVEMENT IN THE SHADE

Aouita takes aim at outrageous treble

From Pat Butcher Athletics Correspondent



Said Aouita has never been short of an ambition or two, but he added a third dimension to his thinking here yesterday, when, after finishing his final track session before action on Friday, he announced that he is "seriously considering" running not only the 800 and 1,500 metres, but the 5,000 metres as well in the Olympic Games.

It is always difficult to give credence to the scope of Aouita's ambitions, such as his "five world records in 15 days, if I hadn't been injured" (in 1985). He also has an Olympic programme dedicated to stretching even his considerable talents. He faces Steve Cram, whom he has never beaten, Joaquim Cruz, Peter Elliott and

a half-dozen other top middle-distance runners in the 800 and 1,500 metres.

"I know it will be difficult," he said, "because the 5,000 metres final is timed for 20 minutes after the 1,500 metres final (Saturday week). In fact, there will be less time than that. The 1,500 metres will take three and a half minutes, a lap of honour will take another two or three minutes, by which time the 5,000 metre runners will be out on the track."

Notwithstanding the presumption of the lap of honour, this is both the sort of prediction that Aouita has regularly regaled us with — although not quite so outrageous — and of which he is capable.

It goes without saying that he expects to win gold medals in all three events. Aziz Daouda, his manager, said: "The reason for this project is that wants to be remembered as the ultimate athlete of these Games."

That, of course, is another understatement. Aouita wants to be remembered as the greatest athlete of all time. For, if he succeeds in such a venture, he would surpass the feat of Paavo Nurmi, who won the 1,500 metres and 5,000 metres in the Olympic Games in Paris in 1924, within 55 minutes.

Aouita had something to say about that: "Nurmi was a great athlete, but he didn't have the sort of opposition that I have. And he didn't have the number of heats, either."

This is where Aouita could trip himself up. The 800 metres is run on the first four days of the Games. Then, following a rest day for everyone, there are the 5,000 metres heats. The day after (Thursday, September 29), the 1,500 metres heats and 5,000 metres semi-finals are within 90 minutes. The next day is the 1,500 metres semi-finals; with the grand finale at 15.10 and 15.30 on October 1.

But Aouita cannot be underestimated. He has not lost since an ill-conceived return to the steeplechase, after eight years' absence, at the Mediterranean Games last September — after he had already won the 1,500 metres run, albeit slower than Cram's this year, have the stamp of title-winning preparation.

He has beaten all the top 800 metres runners in the world this year, last Cram. And his 1,500 metres run, albeit slower than Cram's this year, have the stamp of title-winning preparation.

If his justification for attempting such a feat is based on these statistics, his reasoning is equally sound. "I don't think the 1,500 metres will be run much faster than 3min 38sec this time," he said. "And I know I can do 13min 36sec for 5,000 metres within 15 minutes. I don't think there are any great 5,000 metres runners around. And even if they think about setting off at 13.30 pace, seeing I'd just run a 1,500 metres, I don't think

anybody else is capable of 13.10 at the moment."

Outrageous as this may read, it was said with all the equanimity of a landscape gardener, smiling over a change in a distant hedgehog, as Aouita sat beside one of the training tracks near the Olympic village.

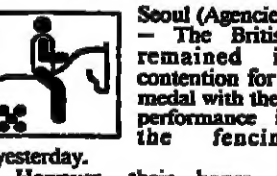
He had just finished a session of 10 x 200 metres, practising his 800 metres start, and had talked off the last one, with a slight left thigh twinge.

Aouita seems to thrive in adversity. But he maintains that he has done his best training times ever at the shorter distances: "46.8sec for 400 metres, a personal best; 34.9sec for 300 metres; and just under 22sec for 200 metres."

That can only be good for his 800 metres chances. Winning that event would already be extraordinary enough, for an Olympic 5,000 metres champion. Not even Nurmi did that, but Aouita wants even more.

MODERN PENTATHLON

British team remains in medal contention



Seoul (Agencies) — The British team remained in contention for a medal with their performance in the fencing yesterday.

However, their hopes of regaining the title, which Britain last won in 1976, may have ended after a fine fencing display by the world champions, from Hungary.

The Hungarians, who were fifth overnight, picked up victory after victory to earn 2,888 points, for a two-day total of 5,755.

The British trio, Dominic Mahoney (98), Richard Phelps (89) and Graham Brookhouse

(643), scored a total of 2,439 points to take seventh position in the fencing, and third place overall with 5357. Czechoslovakia were second overall.

Mahoney was hampered by a knee injury, which he received in a riding accident.

"Dominic was obviously affected by his injury," the team manager, Ron Brigg, said. "We always knew this would be a very tough test for him today and there is no doubt that it inhibited him. He just could not follow up the attacks, as he does normally."

"Overall, it was a good day," he added. "Not because of what we did, but more how our main opponents performed."

The US blamed the schedule and transportation system for Hembrick's tardiness. The head coach, Ken Adams, said: "I feel really bad about this. We waited an hour for the official bus that was to take us to the Chanshi Students Gymnasium."

But he admitted he thought the bus was not to be held until around noon. The boxers were called to the ring before 11 a.m. The Canadian featherweight, Jamie Paquedian, was awarded a contest he lost to Tserendorj

YACHTING

Childerley expectations rise

From Barry Pickthall, Pusan



The regatta opened to a fire of colourful Korean culture, but just as the flame was lit by the torchbearer before teams representing a record 64 nations, the one important ingredient — the wind — failed yesterday.

As the flags and bunting drooped for the rest of the day, David Haughton, the weatherman brought out by Britain to help unravel the complex conditions in Pusan's mountain-skirted bay, was predicting much the same for today's opening race.

Only tomorrow are the winds expected to freshen before moderating again on Thursday, raising the spectre of several postponements in this seven-race regatta.

Despite the hot, humid conditions, morale among the British squad was high, particularly Rob White and Jeremy Newman, the Tornado catamaran pair, and Stuart Childerley, the Finn representative. They have shown the best form among the British during practice races last week.

The suggestions of cheating, aimed at John Shadden and Charles McKee, the top American 470 crew, after they had cut out parts of their boat to counter the lead correctors added during measurement, now appear unfounded.

Although their boat had passed the weighing and measurement stage when they took a drill and grinder to remove excess weight from the hull, the official measurers had not checked the sails and rig on the American boat and therefore had not given a final approval.

According to the hearing convened by the measurement committee to see if there were grounds for disqualification, the lead weights were not added as a penalty but to provide the boat with a uniform distribution of weight, and the two sailors (who modified their hull in full view of a measurement official), had every intention of informing the authorities of the changes they had made.

ROWING

Karppinen and Kolbe find age catches up



Seoul (Reuters) — Thomas Lange, the East German world champion, stamped his authority on the singles sculls with a commanding win over Peter-Michael Kolbe, the West German world champion four times, on the opening day.

An era seems to have passed — Perti Karppinen of Finland, chasing his fourth Olympic single sculls title, was also beaten and both face repêchages to make the semi-finals.

Kolbe, aged 35, faded in the last 1,000 metres as the East German was tested only at the start. Karppinen, also tired to finish behind Fredrik Hultén, of Sweden. However, both agreed: "It's not over yet."

In coxed-four heats, raced in pouring rain and a fierce tailwind, East Germany (Britain were fifth) and the United States both won, while Romania edged out the Soviets.

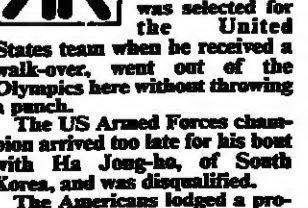
East Germany and Romania, who hold four of the six women's world titles, were impressive as races moved to 2,000 metres for the first time. Their crews reached finals in double sculls, coxed fours and coxed pairs.



Waiting game: Ha Jong-ho was able to smile about his luck

BOXING

Hembrick arrives late and departs early



Seoul (Agencies) — The American middleweight, Anthony Hembrick, who was selected for the United States team when he received a walk-over, went out of the Olympics here without throwing a punch.

The US Armed Forces champion arrived too late for his bout with Ha Jong-ho, of South Korea, and was disqualified. The Americans lodged a protest but the International Amateur Boxing Association (AIBA) brushed it aside and upheld the disqualification.

The US blamed the schedule and transportation system for Hembrick's tardiness. The head coach, Ken Adams, said: "I feel really bad about this. We waited an hour for the official bus that was to take us to the Chanshi Students Gymnasium."

But he admitted he thought the bus was not to be held until around noon. The boxers were called to the ring before 11 a.m. The Canadian featherweight, Jamie Paquedian, was awarded a contest he lost to Tserendorj

Anasjargal, of Mongolia. The appeals commission upheld a protest from Canadian officials who said the Mongolian had taken three standing counts in the second round of the Sunday night bout and should have lost automatically. The Ivory Coast referee was suspended from refereeing again in the tournament.

Mark Elliott, of Britain, a light-welterweight, moved into the next round when he beat Tomas Ruiz, of Spain, by a decision.

Two Soviet boxers reached the next round, although the light-welterweight, Vyacheslav Yanovsky, had unexpected difficulty in beating Soren Søndergaard, of Denmark. The Dane, who was probably ahead on points when he was caught by a combination to the head.

In the morning, the light-weight, Konstantin Tszyu, beat Leopoldo Castaneda, of the Philippines, in the first round with a right hook.

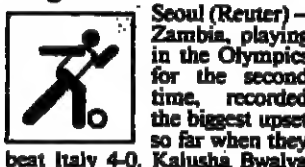
Two other middleweights, Masako, of East Germany, and Ounou, of Nigeria, qualified for the next round.



Late decision: Hembrick failed to arrive at the ring in time

FOOTBALL

Italy slide to defeat by Zambia



Seoul (Reuters) — Zambia, playing in the Olympics for the second time, recorded the biggest upset so far when they beat Italy 4-0. Kalusha Bwalya scored three goals.

The experienced Italians, five of whom were in the squad for the European championship, never got to grips with the Zambians' style and they were completely outplayed.

Bwalya scored his first goal in the fourth minute, with a left-foot shot into the corner of the net. His second goal was a curling free-kick, and the third was a tap-in in the last minute.

Franko Rocca, the Italian coach, described the defeat as disastrous but said he still thought his team would qualify for the quarter-finals.

West Germany, inspired by Klinsmann, beat Tunisia 4-1 to qualify for the quarter-finals from Group A.

Sweden took a step nearer the quarter-finals with a 2-0 win over China, which put them a point behind West Germany.

Italy drew level with Zambia, on three points in Group B, with a 3-0 victory over Guatemala.

Football, the most popular sport at the last two Olympics, is again attracting large crowds in Korea. There have been two 30,000 sell-outs in the first eight matches, which have had 172,000 spectators.

The Group C match between South Korea and the Soviet Union, in the southern city of Ulsan, and Brazil's game with Nigeria, in Taejeon, were both played before capacity crowds.

SHOOTING

Cooper gets a hand from a rival camp

Seoul (Agencies) — Malcolm Cooper, who finished 37th in the free-rifle event yesterday, has had the best of his damaged rifle repaired by a member of the Soviet Union delegation (John Goodbody, writes).

Vladimir Razinov, who is an expert gun-maker, worked on the rifle of Cooper, who was the 1984 Olympic champion in the three-position smallbore rifle event. The rifle had been accidentally damaged last week.

Cooper said that the rifle was "fine" despite his performance in the free-rifle event, which is a secondary competition for him.

Cooper said: "Training is going well and despite today's rain, I am confident. The conditions when I was shooting were terrible it was dark and there was wind and rain."

After Cooper had shot, conditions improved. The eventual winner was Miroslav Varga, of Czechoslovakia, with 703.3 points, equalling the world record of Alistair Allan, who was fifth yesterday.

Allan, having hit the bull with his first 55 shots, missed with two of his last five. He still qualified for the 10th round in a joint-second place, but finished fifth — one place lower than in Los Angeles.

The showdown that is worth staying up all night to see

From David Miller

Time your set, catch the sandwiches and be willing to stay up all night on Thursday.

Witness the showdown between Silivas and Shoushounova: not a scenario from *Prohibition* and the Mafia, but deciding who is the Olympic queen of the beam and asymmetric bars. They started yesterday and as usual it was riveting stuff.

One of the young dancers auditioning in Marvin Hamlish's *Chorus Line* asks another dancer how many girls the casting director needs. An older dancer, with a knowing look, says: "Do they need any women?" You will not find any women here in the Olympic Games women's gymnastics.

This is the toy-town sport but none the less charming and thrilling for that, as these tiny girls without joints hold spellbound an audience of 12,000 at the Olympic Park and countless millions elsewhere: all fascinated by human frames as precisely engineered as watch springs. The diminutive Japanese team, in green and white leotards, are like some troupe of Disney sugar-plum fairies from *Fantasia*.

Yesterday there were the compulsory exercises of the team event, in which the immaculate Soviet girls, absent when Romania won the title in Los Angeles, hold the lead ahead of Romania and East Germany. The free exercises tomorrow will be crucial: and then come the individual girls'—sorry, women's—all-round event on

Friday (3 a.m. BST). That is when you will see some of the tensest expressions of the whole Olympics in faces as petite as Lily of the valley.

None more so than Daniela Silivas, of Bucharest, who is 18. In yesterday's floor exercises she was divine, arching in her somersaults like a porpoise, yet light as a feather. Her movements have a balletic touch and a slight smile played across her face throughout: an awareness, maybe, that she was close to perfection.

Just watching the beauty of it gave you goosebumps and she was awarded a perfect 10, just as she was for floor, beam and vault in last year's world championships in Rotterdam, where she finished third in the all-round event.

Elena Shoushounova, from Leningrad, who yesterday had a 10 for the vault, is a veteran of 19 and stands no more than 4ft 9in, but when she squares her muscular little shoulders and turns down the corner of her rather tight mouth can look suitably stern. No nonsense here. She has that uncluttered, preoccupied gaze of many Russian champions.

Though she and her five formidable companions discreetly colour their eyes with forget-me-not shadow, they are as rigidly self-disciplined in performance as any marine corps and their collective concentration seemed certain to win them the team event.

All of them have a marvelous personal presence: the blonde Svetlana Baitova, the tiny dark Natalia Lachchenova, Svetlana Boguinskaya with those dancer's legs, and Olga Strajeva,

statuesque on the beam with wooden ribbons in her hair and oval eyes. As a team they look unbeatable, with Shoushounova self-consciously the *grande dame*.

Nobody knows quite what they will produce for the individual competition. Shoushounova has some dangerous reverse twist on the asymmetric bars and Silivas is expected to do some unique double back somersault with a midway twist.

Yesterday, of course, they were all playing safe and none more so than the doll-like world champion of last year, Aurelia Dobro, of Romania. There had been some doubt whether she would compete because of a serious knee operation (which she is not wearing a knee stocking as a great worm-like gash where she split her kneecap. At 15 she became the first gymnast from outside the Soviet Union to win the women's all-round title since Vera Caslavskaya, of Czechoslovakia, did so in 1966.

Dobro, with a touch of gypsy in her dark eyes and a little fringe, is reminiscent in some of her gestures of Olga Korbut. Yesterday she was consistently being marked below Silivas and another colleague, Gabriela Potarca. It seems the Games have come too soon after her operation.

Mind you, the former Romanian coach, Bela Karolyi, who defected to the United States and produced Mary Lou Retton, the 1984 champion, thinks Dobro is overweight after too many banquets celebrating last year's victory.

Straker's confidence makes up for deluge

From Jenny MacArthur



Karen Straker wasted little time in justifying her place in the British three-day event team when she and Get Smart produced one of the best dressage tests on the opening day of the competition to take fourth place.

Her good mask went some way to compensating for Captain Mark Phillips's disappointing score, on Carter. They were 21st after performing their test in last year's event.

The West Germans, who took an increasingly strong team, took an early lead when their two young riders, Thies Kasparik, on Sherry, and Matthias Benemann, on Shamrock, finished first and second.

If their cross-country riding matches their dressage — Benemann says the hilly course will suit his horse — the West Germans will be Britain's main threat for the gold medal.

Straker, competing in her first Olympics, was taking no chances in the dressage. The cross-country test had 34 hours work before her test. The strategy worked. After a fifty-first halt he settled into an energetic, active test which fully deserved its good mark, one point below Andrew Burt of New Zealand, on Grayshot.

While Straker intends to capitalize on her dressage, Captain Phillips needs to compensate for his. Dugged by bad luck, Carter nearly failed the opening inspection — he was supposed to have the advantage of going in the cool of the morning.

It was cool but it was also wet. The heavens opened as Captain Phillips approached the arena. With the sandy arena quickly becoming underfoot, it was hardly the most conducive atmosphere for an Olympic test.

Carter went through his test more accurately, but Captain Phillips was unable to ask for much more than obedience in such conditions. "It was impossible," he said. "It was difficult even staying in the saddle, it was so slippery."

With good tests coming from the first two members of the French and American teams, the British are relying heavily on the performances of Virginia Leng and Ian Stark. While they have voiced their concern about the hilly terrain, the New Zealanders are taking it in their stride.

Bennie said: "The fences are well built and jumpable — some riders are going overboard in saying 'they're scary'." Mark Todd, the defending individual gold medal winner, said he disagreed with the decision, prompted by a joint appeal from the British and other teams, to lower the fence into the water.



Disciplined strategy: Karen Straker guides Get Smart to fourth place in an energetic display

HOCKEY

Banks makes recovery for Britain

Interest in the women's tournament, starting tomorrow, is increasing steadily as the eight contenders continue their preparation for the round-robin series (Sydney Franks writes).

The Netherlands, the champions, are most likely to finish on top of Group A. They have been strengthened with Lisiane Lejeune, their stalwart defender and short-courner expert, recovering from her knee injury.

In the same group Great Britain, seeded No. 8, will oppose Argentina, beaten 6-0 by Australia, Jackie Pereira scoring four goals, in a practice match. Miguel McCormick, the coach, responded by exhorting them to tighten their defence. Britain beat Argentina 2-0 in the American Classic at Trenton, New Jersey, two years ago, and if Britain exploit the frailty exposed by the Australians, they

could find a place in the semi-finals.

Britain are also heartened by Wendy Banks's recovery from injury and she had a short spell in goal yesterday against West Germany, who won 2-1 and ended three defeats. Karen Brown's early goal was answered by Eva Hegener and later Christine Fernack scored on the rebound from a short corner.

BASKETBALL

Edwards stays tough in clinches

Seoul (Reuters) — The United States, the champions, and the Soviet Union, their top rivals, won their opening games in the women's tournament in consecutive victories.

The United States survived a bruising encounter with Czechoslovakia to record an 87-81 win in their preliminary group B

match, while the Soviets routed Bulgaria 91-62 in group A with Natalya Zaslavskaya spearheading the assault with 23 points and 10 rebounds. The Soviets were more than a match for the Americans in the world championship, but both will keep a wary eye on the Koreans, who routed Australia 91-53.

Teresa Edwards and Katrina McClain made the Americans out of trouble, Edwards directing the play and McClain directing the defence. Edwards, a 39-37 half-time deficit and a first, physical game of 45 fouls, "You catch a lot of elbows," Edwards (24 points) said. "They try to frustrate you."

Bennie said: "The fences are well built and jumpable — some riders are going overboard in saying 'they're scary'." Mark Todd, the defending individual gold medal winner, said he disagreed with the decision, prompted by a joint appeal from the British and other teams, to lower the fence into the water.

SEATTLE Y-RESULTS FROM SEUL

Men

Single sculls

Preliminary round

(Heat winners to semi-finals; others to repechage)

HEAT ONE: 1, T. Lange (GER), 7:11.2; 2, G. S. Smith (GBR), 7:12.3; 3, A. Brown (GBR), 7:13.7; 4, W. Zwick (GBR), 7:20.0.

HEAT TWO: 1, M. McClellan (AUS), 7:20.2; 2, P. Poles (GBR), 7:21.5; 3, J. H. Smith (GBR), 7:22.8; 4, G. S. Smith (GBR), 7:24.1.

HEAT THREE: 1, V. Verdonk (NED), 7:18.8; 2, P. Body (GBR), 7:21.2; 3, D. C. C. (GBR), 7:24.7; 4, G. S. Smith (GBR), 7:26.1.

HEAT FOUR: 1, F. H. Smith (GBR), 7:12.0; 2, P. Poles (GBR), 7:13.5; 3, J. H. Smith (GBR), 7:14.8; 4, G. S. Smith (GBR), 7:16.1.

Double sculls

Preliminary round

(Heat winners to semi-finals; others to repechage)

HEAT ONE: 1, Soviet Union, 8:11.0; 2, West Germany, 8:12.5; 3, East Germany, 8:13.2; 4, East Germany, 8:14.5.

HEAT TWO: 1, Denmark, 8:13.1; 2, East Germany, 8:14.5; 3, East Germany, 8:15.8; 4, East Germany, 8:17.1.

HEAT THREE: 1, Soviet Union, 8:11.0; 2, West Germany, 8:12.5; 3, East Germany, 8:13.2; 4, East Germany, 8:14.5.

Coxed pairs

Preliminary round

(Heat winners to semi-finals; others to repechage)

HEAT ONE: 1, Soviet Union, 8:11.0; 2, Belgium, 8:12.5; 3, United States, 8:13.2; 4, United States, 8:14.5.

HEAT TWO: 1, Soviet Union, 8:11.0; 2, Belgium, 8:12.5; 3, United States, 8:13.2; 4, United States, 8:14.5.

HEAT THREE: 1, Soviet Union, 8:11.0; 2, Belgium, 8:12.5; 3, United States, 8:13.2; 4, United States, 8:14.5.

Coxed fours

Preliminary round

(Heat winners to semi-finals; others to repechage)

HEAT ONE: 1, East Germany, 6:12.0; 2, West Germany, 6:13.5; 3, New Zealand, 6:14.8; 4, New Zealand, 6:16.1.

HEAT TWO: 1, East Germany, 6:12.0; 2, West Germany, 6:13.5; 3, New Zealand, 6:14.8; 4, New Zealand, 6:16.1.

HEAT THREE: 1, East Germany, 6:12.0; 2, West Germany, 6:13.5; 3, New Zealand, 6:14.8; 4, New Zealand, 6:16.1.

Women

Double sculls

Preliminary round

(Heat winners to semi-finals; others to repechage)

HEAT ONE: 1, Romania, 7:11.0; 2, Soviet Union, 7:12.5; 3, Sweden, 7:13.8; 4, United States, 7:15.1.

HEAT TWO: 1, East Germany, 7:12.0; 2, Soviet Union, 7:13.5; 3, Sweden, 7:14.8; 4, United States, 7:16.1.

HEAT THREE: 1, East Germany, 7:12.0; 2, Soviet Union, 7:13.5; 3, Sweden, 7:14.8; 4, United States, 7:16.1.

Coxed fours

Preliminary round

(Heat winners to semi-finals; others to repechage)

HEAT ONE: 1, East Germany, 7:11.0; 2, Soviet Union, 7:12.5; 3, Sweden, 7:13.8; 4, United States, 7:15.1.

HEAT TWO: 1, East Germany, 7:12.0; 2, Soviet Union, 7:13.5; 3, Sweden, 7:14.8; 4, United States, 7:16.1.

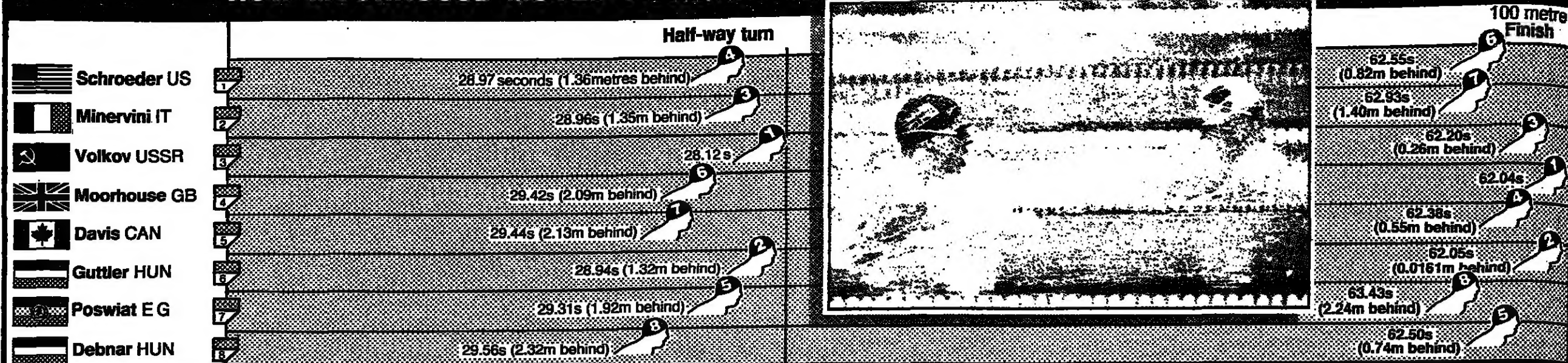
HEAT THREE: 1, East Germany, 7:12.0; 2, Soviet Union, 7:13.5; 3, Sweden, 7:14.8; 4, United States, 7:16.1.

Light-welterweight

First round

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HOW MOORHOUSE MOVED FROM SIXTH TO FIRST IN THE LAST 50 METRES



At 50m, Moorhouse (lane 4) was sixth, 1.30sec, or about 2.09m, behind Volkov (lane 3). Moorhouse still trailed Volkov and Guttler (lane 6) at 90m, but he powered home 0.016m (five-eighths of an inch) in front of Guttler and 0.26m ahead of Volkov.

Moorhouse rests on his medal but not on his laurels

From John Goodbody, Seoul

Stephen, were here for the race, runs a successful business as a wool merchant. Adrian is also a member of MENSA with an IQ level of 170.

But for the moment Moorhouse wants to beat the world record set by Steve Lundquist, of the United States, who did 61.65 seconds in taking the Olympic title four years ago. Moorhouse was fourth in that race. It is still an irksome memory.

"The worst moment in Los Angeles was waiting to give a urine sample in the dope-testing room with the three who had won medals," Moorhouse said. "They had



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all something to be happy about and there was me sitting in the same room feeling like it was the end of the world."

Moorhouse became depressed for five months until New Year's Eve in 1984. "Everyone else was out enjoying themselves but I stayed in alone and moped. I then decided that I could not throw everything away and gave myself four months to get right back to the top."

In April 1985 Moorhouse broke the best-ever performance in a 25-metre pool and

later that year took the European title. He lost the 1986 world championship only because he was disqualified for a faulty leg kick on a turn.

Striving to succeed always kept driving him on. European champion again last year, he was favourite to win the title here after leading the world rankings with 61.78 seconds. Now he believes he is capable of under 61 seconds for the 100 metres; he has beaten 60 seconds in a 25-metre pool, which gives the swimmer the benefit of two extra turns.

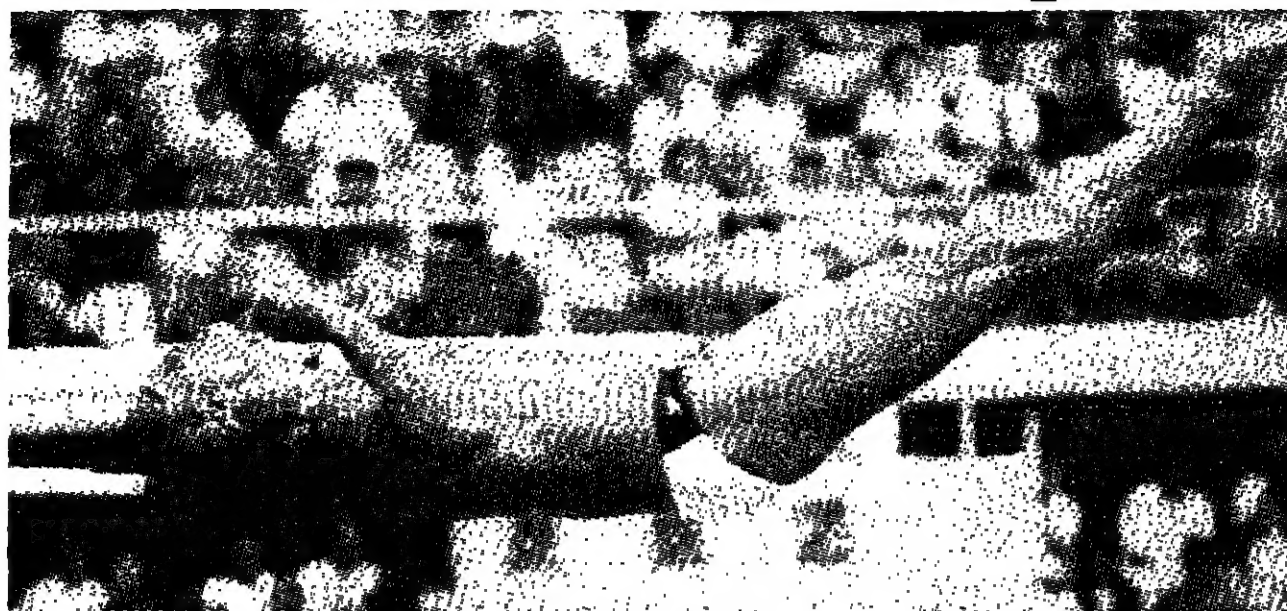
He has concentrated on the shorter race instead of the 200 metres in which he will compete on Friday. But he says: "Anything in the 200 metres is a bonus after this." His victory in the 100 metres has inevitably made him less determined for the other event.

Moorhouse combines some of the smooth stroke of Wilkie, whose victory over 200 metres in 1976 originally focused Moorhouse's Olympic ambitions, and the power of Goodhead, the 1980 Olympic 100 metres champion.

In 1976 Wilkie achieved 63.43 seconds in finishing second in the 100 metres. In Moscow Goodhead did 63.31. In Seoul Moorhouse, despite his disappointment at his time, managed 62.04.

All the time Moorhouse has kept with him a telegram sent to Los Angeles after the 1984 Games. It was from Geoff Carter, his former Sunday School teacher. He kept it in his bag as a reminder of Los Angeles before the race here and then put it inside the medal case after the victory ceremony.

Fall and rise of a champion



Lucky escape: Greg Louganis, of the United States, out of control as his head hits the springboard during the diving competition. Though receiving a scalp injury and low marks for an untidy splashdown, the world champion was back in action immediately after medical attention (bottom left) for a perfect dive (bottom right). Report, page 46



Council ratifies sprint record

Seoul (AP) — The world record set by Florence Griffith-Joyner at the US Olympic trials in July was ratified yesterday by the International Amateur Athletics Federation (IAAF).

Primo Nebiolo, the president of the IAAF, said that documentation presented for the ratification was "fully satisfactory" and that the decision to accept it had been unanimous.

It had been suggested that the wind speed had been too high in Indianapolis at the time of the race in which the record, 10.49sec, was set, and that the anemometer had stopped or was faulty. No record is allowed to stand if the wind is stronger than 1.24 m.p.h.

Nebiolo said that the documents presented by the US delegation included a letter from the Swiss company, Omega, which handled the timing system. This stated that the equipment was functioning at the time of the race, and that the wind was blowing across the track at an angle of 91 degrees. The actual wind blowing down the track was virtually zero.

He also announced that the council had decided to shelve a report from the Athletics Congress (TAC) about traces of ephedrine, a banned drug, found in the urine of eight track competitors tested at the trials.

The tests, conducted by the TAC with the US Olympic Committee (USOC), had been submitted to the council for a final decision. Nebiolo said the tests showed the ephedrine was below the minimum standards set by IAAF and the International Olympic Committee for punishment.

The names of the athletes involved have never been disclosed by the TAC or by the USOC. Ephedrine is considered a mild drug and its use calls for a ban of three months, whereas the use of stronger drugs is punished by IAAF and IOC rules with a two-year suspension.

A Swedish weightlifter has been sent home from the Seoul Games after tests showed he had used muscle-building drugs. Carl-Gustav Anderberg, the head of the Swedish Olympic delegation said yesterday.

John Christensen was tested on August 20 at a training camp in Sweden. "We got the results sent here on September 17 and John left for home yesterday," Anderberg said. The test, part of a Swedish Weightlifting Federation campaign to eradicate drug use, found Christensen had taken an anabolic steroid.

Anderberg said: "He was caught in the dragnet the federation laid as part of our drive to be able to come to Seoul with a clean team."

Relay coach tells Lewis to behave

From Pat Butcher, Athletics Correspondent, Seoul

Carl Lewis's place in United States sprint relay squad has involved little more than a bit of baton twirling in the past. But Lewis's long-running argument with the relay coach, Russ Rogers, looks as if it could end up with a lynch party.

Rogers said yesterday: "Carl is at the end of his rope: the only thing he can do now is hang himself. If he continues to disturb the team, I'll have to take him off."

Rogers maintained he had the support of the team and the United States Olympic Committee in the matter. The contention was given credence last week by Calvin Smith, former world 100 metres

record holder, who said: "The only trouble there has ever been with the relay has been of Carl's doing."

Lewis and Rogers have been at odds for the past month over the composition of the United States 4 x 100 metres

There was better news of Fatima Whitbread from the British camp. Whitbread did a short public training session yesterday and said her shoulder injury was "much better". But Tessa Sanderson's news was not so good. She arrived from Japan last night, where she had injured herself at a training camp. It is understood that her foot injury was exacerbated when she tried to start training again.

Lonely sits crown on rule of R and H

From Simon Barnes, Seoul

Burgess and Maclean. Compiton and Edrich. Bourne and Hollingsworth. Torvill and Dean. Redgrave and Holmes. In each case, two people acting as one: no Christian names; just an ego-less partnership, two beings with a single aim.

The firm of R and H are in rowing, of course. Well, in a sense, they are British rowing. You will remember that they were half — or should it be twelfths? — of the coxed four that won the gold medal in Los Angeles, and whose blabbering at the medal ceremony have been replayed several million times since by the BBC.

They have teamed up to do the impossible to do twice, if not four times as well as last time, and win two gold medals on their own. They go in the

coxed and in the coxless pairs: a double gold that has never been won before.

And yesterday, on a misty, dribblesome Asian morning, they started like a train. The event was the coxless pair. If the result was that Holmes and Redgrave lost warm-up time and missed the chance to practise their start. This made R and H edgy and rattled. It was a pretty effective move on their part.

"We started a bit lively," Redgrave said. "The Olympics. Big thing. A bit nervous, at the start. So we started lively, very lively." In fact, they destroyed the field in about two dozen strokes. At the halfway point, they were about 10 seconds up on the Romanian time. Then tactics took over.

I shall not attempt to explain the repêchage system,

certain gold for two silvers...

A spritely little Asian stormette had set the schedules back. The organizer then tried to hurry things up: the result was that Holmes and Redgrave lost warm-up time and missed the chance to practise their start. This made R and H edgy and rattled. It was a pretty effective move on their part.

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I shall not attempt to explain the repêchage system,

mainly because it is about as straightforward as the Schleswig-Holstein question. But the nub of the matter is that if H and R win their heats, they will row a total of six races. If they finish lower, they get caught up in the repêchages, and could end up in eight races.

With their double gold target, this is undesirable. Obviously, too, their need to conserve as much energy as possible. So Redgrave called "Cruise. I make the calls," Redgrave said. "But we're equals, in the boat." There is not much chance for discussion in a rowing race: the sport is one of the most knackerizing ever invented. A monosyllabic command or suggestion is the nearest thing to discussion.

"It's a question of being in rhythm, both seeing the race the same way," Redgrave said. Two hearts that beat as one, albeit at a vastly accelerated pulse rate. They cruised home, staring glassily at their distant opponents. Easy-peasy.

Sporting partnership like this is an odd business: there is neither the splendid isolation of the individual performer, nor the bantering solace of team games. I am sure that in pairs rowing, three is company and two is none.

There can be no clichés in a pair, no routine joke-butt, none of the heady pleasures of sacrifice to the common cause. In a pair, there is only one other person to blame. There is neither friendship nor solidarity: this is a sport of very particular tension. To bring it off not once, but twice would be something very special indeed.

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Top PFA post for Taylor

By Stuart Jones, Football Correspondent

Gordon Taylor, persuaded by his own administrative colleagues and his own conviction to stay with the Professional Footballers' Association rather than join the Football League, has been promoted from secretary to chief executive. The contract, which is to take effect immediately, will last for five years.

The departure of Graham Kelly as the secretary of the League had left a vacancy which many believed Taylor would fill. He himself was advised to apply for the post but he prefers to remain within a harmonious organization rather than be involved with a management committee which he regards as discordant.

The PFA is believed to have increased Taylor's salary to a level equivalent to the game's other leading administrators. Neither did he request nor does he require greater finan-

cial benefits to prolong his contribution to a body that "has been a major part of my life for at least 16 years".

Taylor said yesterday that he is "very concerned about the future of the League and about the rifts and cracks that have appeared in a structure that has stood the test of time." He wants to continue to lead an organization which represents 3,000 professionals and is at least one body that speaks consistently with one voice.

A substantial opponent of the nation's most powerful clubs who threatened to break away, he intends to go on presenting the views of the players on important issues. "They include the streamlining of the membership card scheme and the continued exclusion from Europe. I think the players should be more involved with those matters," Taylor is convinced that

progress is inhibited by red tape. "There are too many committees and they are not always unified," he said yesterday. "We have the Football Association, the Football League, the so-called superleague and the little clubs. We do ourselves no favours and football has no divine right to be the major spectator sport in our country."

"I would hope in future that there could be direct cooperation between the heads of each body. The game has got severe problems and we all need to get together if we are going to solve them."

Brian Talbot, the chairman of the PFA, added his strong approval of Taylor's decision. "He is one of the finest administrators in the game. His appointment as chief executive will help the players and football in general. I'm delighted he's staying with us and continuing his crusade to better football."

Cook ends his reign

Geoff Cook, Northamptonshire's longest-serving captain this century since succeeding Jim Watts in 1981, has decided to stand down next season, although he has accepted a two-year playing contract.

"I've had reservations in the last couple of years," Cook, aged 36, said. "But now I think the time is right for a change. The side needs someone with fresh ideas and fresh motivation."

Tour itinerary

The New Zealanders arrive in October next year for a 12-match tour of Wales and Ireland plus a final match against the Barbarians at Twickenham.

ITINERARY: Oct 14: v Cardiff; 18: v Pontypool; 21: v Swansea; 25: v Neath; 28: v Llanelli; 31: v Newport; Nov 5: v Wales (Cardiff); 8: v Llanelli (Dunfermline); 11: v Munster (Cork or Limerick); 14: v Connacht (Galway); 18: v Ireland (Dublin); 21: v Ulster (Belfast); 25: v Barbarians (Twickenham).

SPORT IN BRIEF

Saxton leaves

Bobby Saxton, manager of York City, who have gained one point in the fourth division and have been knocked out of the Littlewoods Cup, has resigned.

In charge

San Francisco (AFP) — Propaganda, of New Zealand, skippered by John Bertrand, won the One Ton Cup world championship after dominating the event with five victories.

Bainbridge out

Steve Bainbridge, the Gosforth and former England lock who left the field during the first half of Sunday's game between the North and an international XV at Gateshead, has sprung a shoulder bone and is unlikely to play for a minimum of three weeks; he may be advised to rest for longer.

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FA decide

The Football League management committee will inform Tottenham Hotspur today whether they have deducted the two points they have won this season for failing to have White Hart Lane ready for the first match of the season against Coventry City.

Date for Benn

Nigel Benn, of Britain, will make his return to the boxing ring with a Commonwealth middleweight title defence against Anthony Logan, of Jamaica, at Pickett's Lock on October 26.

Berry Hill gain chance to repeat cup conquest

By David Hands, Rugby Correspondent

The nightmare has come round again for London Welsh. Last year, they went out of the John Player Special Cup, beaten 13-10 on their own ground by Berry Hill.

The change of sponsor has made no difference, and yesterday they were drawn to play Berry Hill in the second round of the Pilkington Cup, but this time they must go to Gloucestershire, on November 5.

Finchley, who beat Lydney at the weekend, can look forward to entertaining one of the English game's most famous names, Richmond.

There are some excellent ties and the pity of it is that they will be played on the same day as the international between England and Australia, which could deprive some clubs of players.

Northampton, who play Warrington Park, could be without Pearce, their captain.

Sale, away to Durham City, may wonder whether Bentley or Macfarlane might be required elsewhere.

One of the hardest games will be the repetition of last season's Yorkshire Cup final, when Headingley beat Wakefield 21-9 after extra time.

Cusiting, the Malesian scrum half, will come up against familiar faces when his club play his former colleagues from London Scottish and Bainbridge, assuming his recovery from injury, will play for Gosforth against his club of last season, Ryde.

SECOND ROUND DRAWS: North and Midlands: Warrington Park v Northampton; Durham City v Sale; Coventry v Plymouth Albion; Hereford v Wakefield; Wakefield v Gloucestershire; Rugby v Bedford; Barnet v London Welsh; Swindon v Blackheath; Old Curwenhastons v Brighthelm; London has lost; Gloucestershire v Bath; London Welsh v Oxford; Oxford v Bath; Finchley v Richmond. (Ties to be played on November 5).